FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON SUMMIT MEETING IN ECUADOR

Joint Discussions

PA121553 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The subject of democracy and its protection in the hemisphere emerged in the city of Quito as a matter of the greatest importance for the summit meeting of Latin American presidents.

The problem, which has become more acute with the military coup in Bolivia, was the main topic of the conversations that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has held with his colleagues from Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama, the vice president of Peru, and a special delegate of the Spanish Government.

At the end of the meetings in the presidential palace, Voz de los Andes sought the opinion of the distinguished visitors. Let us listen first to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo:

[Begin Carazo recording] We talked about economic and important regional political matters in both South America and Central America. We discussed the foreign policies of our respective countries and the Bolivian affair. I have given him my position on the situation in El Salvador, noting that we are optimistic that peace will be re-established in Central America. We also talked about coffee and banana prices in the international market because our countries, which produce these two products, are being affected. We also discussed the problems of cacao prices. We talked about the need for having a price agreement between Ecuador and Costa Rica.

[Question] Is there any specific news on the case of [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Of course, we issued a joint statement a short time ago in Guayaquil. The situation is the same. [end recording]

Here is Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia:

[Begin recording] [Turbay] It was a very positive and cordial dialogue on matters common to our two countries and to the Andean subregion. I believe we have already made great advances regarding the declarations that will be made tomorrow jointly by all the presidents invited to this great historic meeting.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I believe this will serve to strengthen the democratic system and to renew the will of these nations to move forward having freedom and representative democracy, that is, with unlimited broad popular participation.

[Question] Mr President, how is the human rights situation in your country?

[Answer] I believe we have greatly improved our control over illegal abuses by sur-ordinates. While on my way here from Bogota, I read in the plane a news report which might console you. According to this report, an opposition leader in England has filed suit against Mrs Thatcher because he believes she is involved in torture cases. [end recording]

Another distinguished visitor, Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins, spoke to the newsmen of Voz de los Andes, after his talks with the Ecuadorean president:

[Begin recording] [Herrera] We are old friends, President Roldos and I. We talked all about the political situation in the area, especially the situation of the Andean Pact countries, and that of Central America because all of us are concerned with it. We would like to see an end to that sort of latent civil-war situation.

[Question] Regarding the situation in Bolivia?

[Answer] We are discussing the matter. But this is a subject we are not going to resolve today. We have to talk with other presidents and delegates.

[Question] [Words indistinct] differences with Colombia?

[Answer] I am going to meet with President Turbay, probably on Friday, of course we will discuss the sea limits issue.

[Question] What do you think of the Ecuadorean [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I think it is good. Better than any dictatorship.

[Question] Did you discuss the code of conduct?

[Answer] This is a proposal the Ecuadorean Government has submitted to the other governments of the Andean Pact. I believe that in this regard our foreign ministries have made considerable progress. [end recording]

The Spanish minister of state, Dr Carlos Roble, after speaking for 30 minutes with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, told newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Roble] I have had a very cordial talk with the president. He informed me about Ecuador's policies and we jointly analyzed the situation in America.

[Question] Will you sign the code of conduct document?

[Answer] You know that as observers we agree with the principles of the document and, therefore, we [words indistinct] at the moment of signing.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We talked in general about Spanish-American matters and we mentioned some countries that are of special concern to the president. He gave me his points of view on [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The second vice president of Peru, Javier Alva Orlandini, spoke to newsmen at the end of his meeting with the president of Ecuador:

[Begin recording] [Alva] We discussed matters related to the objective of the meeting, the conduct document of the Andean countries.

Question] The Bolivia case?

[Answer] We also discussed the Bolivian matter.

[Question] Was there any resolution?

[Answer] Probably [words indistinct].

[Question] Is there any change in the Peruvian position on [words indistinct].

[Answer] No. There is nothing new. It is going to be a decision [words indistinct] of the Andean Pact countries.

[Question] Has democracy been consolidated in your country?

[Answer] Completely. President Belaunde not only represents all those who voted for him, but has the support of democratic and [words indistinct] political parties.

## Coffee Price Concern

PA121440 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama and the Peruvian Government representative have signed a declaration stating their deep concern over the drop in the price of coffee in the international market.

The declaration states that this development is destabilizing the economy of producers, as well as their political systems and social welfare.

According to the document, the rulers of these countries trust that consumer countries will fully understand the duties that democratic solidarity imposes on all members of the international community. The document notes that producing countries also have important obligations and that their governments must be as determined as their peoples to form a single front in order to defend their vital interests.

The decision to publicize the text of this declaration in all producer and consumer countries and at the next producers meeting in London was announced.

## Code of Conduct

PA122315 Quito La Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Five Latin American chiefs of state and delegates of the Governments of Peru and Spain signed in the city of Riobamba, capital of Chimborazo Province, a formal commitment in defense of democracy, social justice and human rights in the continent. The historic commitment consists of the fundamentals of a so-called code of conduct, on the initiative of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, and is designed to be a contribution by the Andean community to international law.

The 11-point document, signed at the Riobamba Municipal Palace, which today commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Ecuadorean Constitution, was read by the chief of protocol of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Cesar Valdivieso Chiriboga.

[Begin recording]

Code of Conduct

1. Procurement of a subregional political order based on a defined, popularly-based democracy without detriment to the principles of self-determination of the people, nonintervention and ideological pluralism.

2. Promotion of new schemes of integral development which, inspired by principles of social justice, may permit change in the existent unjust structures.

3. Reiteration of the solemn commitment that respect of human, political, economic and social rights shall constitute a fundamental norm of the internal conduct of the states of the Andean Group and that their defense is an international obligation of the states. Therefore, joint action exercised in defense of such rights does not violate the principle of nonintervention.

4. Promotion of solutions to existing controversies and those that could arise between the Andean Group nations, or between these and third nations, through the peaceful procedures established by international law.

5. Promotion of subregional and regional disarmament which, based on the postulates of the Ayacucho declaration, may constitute an effective contribution to general and complete disarmament and may permit to generate resources for the economic and social development.

6. Confirmation of the sovereign right of the states to the free disposition of their nautral resources as a substantive norm of international coexistence.

7. Solidarity in the face of any threat or economic coercion affecting any of the Andean subregional group nations as a means to consecrate the collective economic security of these states.

8. Promotion of greater participation of the Andean subregion nations in the negotiation of political, ecnomic problems affecting the international community, particularly those referring to security, safety and the new international economic order, in cooperation with the other Latin American and Third World nations.

9. Exertion of effort toward the adoption of common policies in the economic, social, labor, educational, cultural, technological and health sectors, among others, as well as for the rapproachement of the respective national legislations.

10. Application of the instruments of the Andean integration scheme, inspired by the principles of international social justice, so that they may yield equitable benefits to member nations, including preferential treatment for nations of lesser relative economic development, as established in the Cartegena accord.

11. Contribution to [words indistinct], freedom, social justice and democracy, through compliance with the Andean commitment to apply the fundamental principles established, among other international instruments, in the UN Charter and OAS Charter, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of Nations, in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in the Mandate of Cartagena of 28 May 1979, in the Quito Declaration of 11 August 1979, in the Panama Act of 1 October 1979 and in the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1980.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry will be the depository of the original document, in view of which the present code of conduct is signed in the city of Riobamba on the 11th day of the month of September, 1980.

[Signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of the Republic of Ecuador; Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela; and Javier Alva Orlandini, personal representative of the president of Peru

The presidents of Costa Rica and Panama and the personal representative of the president of Spain, adhere to the spirit and purpose of this document.

[Signed] Rodrigo Carazo, president of the Republic of Costa Rica; Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama, and Carlos Robles Picard, personal representative of the president of the Government of Spain [applause] [end recording]

Riobamba Declaration

PA140214 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[By Francisco Jose Restrepo]

[Text] The presidents from the Andean Pact and the representatives of the president of Peru and of the prime minister of Spain yesterday signed the Riobamba declaration. The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela and the presidential envoys from Peru and Spain, meeting on the 150th anniversary of the Riobamba constituent congress which approved the Ecuadorean Constitution of 1830 reviewed the main aspects of their bilateral relations and the regional and international situation. They then approved the following declaration:

We reaffirm that our government's actions will be aimed at maintaining and strengthening democratic life based on the idea that since sovereignty resides exclusively in the people, it is an obligation to respect the people's freely expressed will whether such expression is in the form of democratic elections or similar process. We reiterate our irrevocable decision to serve man and the community's highest interests based on social justice and the defense and promotion of human rights. We reiterate the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1980 after analyzing the situation of Bolivia and we hope for a positive reorientation which would guarantee full respect for human rights in that sister country. We will promote the subregional integration processes as a common objective and as an obligation which cannot be accidentally undermined. We support every action and measure taken to implement a new international economic order in which international relations evolve within a framework of peace and justice and which abolishes the glaring disparity between the principles set forth by industrialized countries and the practices which gradually impoverish developing countries. We will continue the contacts of the Andean Group with the European Economic Community, Spain, Argentina and Brazil and to resume them with Mexico according to the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1980. We will seek a new direction in relations with the United States to attain broader and more definite commitments in terms of international cooperation with Latin America. We reiterate that a fruitful and constructive America demands the solution of problems which still exist by establishing justice. We reiterate our decision to support all efforts to put these noble objectives into effect.

Signed: Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia; Rodrigo Carazo, president of Costa Rica; Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of Ecuador; Aristides Royo, president of Panama; Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela; Javier Alva Orlandini, special envoy of the president of Peru and Carlos Robles Piquer, special envoy of the Spanish Government

Riobamba, 11 September 1980

## Royo Comments

PA141253 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 1a, 8a

[Excerpts] Panama City, 12 Sep (PANAPRESS)--Speaking at a dinner in Riobamba on occasion of the 150th anniversary of the first constitution of Ecuador, which was attended by four presidents and two presidential envoys, one from Peru and the other from Spain, President Aristides Royo said, among other things, that too much emphasis is being placed on the struggle against communism, and not enough against fascism.

President Royo said that many scientists, intellectuals and artists are in Latin America's political prisons and this is a breeding ground for communism. It is an illusion to think that communism is the root of all our problems. Communism breeds in an environment in which there is no social justice and freedom, Royo pointed out.

By taking measures to eradicate social evils, we will be eradicating communism, President Royo indicated. He referred to poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, malnutrition and also to the lack of a feeling for social justice which is necessary in a democracy.

Royo praised the signing of the document which establishes a new international order and in which the United States is reminded of its responsibility toward Latin America. He said that he understood that reading between the lines this means respect for just prices for our products and for nonintervention in our internal affairs. We think we are independent because we have anthems, borders and flags, but we must feel independent so we can think in freedom and we can decide who are our friends, because in our times we should not have enemies.

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO APPOINTMENT OF NEW U.S. ENVOY

PY122143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TALAM)--The Argentine Government has agreed to the appointment of Mr Harry W. Schlaudeman as the new U.S. ambassador to our country.

GALTIERI HINTS AT 'OTHER MEASURES' IN BEAGLE CONFLICT

PY120243 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0138 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 11 Sep (NA)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri stated here today that Argentina will continue using diplomatic channels to find a solution for the border conflict with Chile, but warned that "should the time come when words are no longer enough, there are other measures we can take."

He then stated that he "was not prepared" to say whether Argentina would reply to Chile's answer to Argentina's strong protest at the incursion into Argentine jurisdictional waters by Chilean Navy and naval air force units which interfered with the operation of an oil rig.

PERONISTS CONCERNED FOR MRS PERON'S WELL-BEING

PY112136 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--The feminine branch of the nationalist Peronist movement has asked the military junta for an explanation of the sound of a shot heard in the early hours of the morning at the San Vicente home, where former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is being held. At the same time it played down reports that Mrs Peron had attempted to commit suicide.

The statement issued by the feminine branch claims the junta is responsible for the security of Mrs Peron.

The statement adds that it completely discounts the rumours that Mrs Peron had tried to commit suicide because under no circumstances would she attempt to do so. On the other hand, in view of the fact that people living in the vicinity of the house heard the sound of a shot from inside the building, the Peronists would like to be told exactly what did happen, the statement concludes.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY RECTOR ADMITS MARXISTS IN CHURCH

PY112144 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Father Anibal Fosbery, rector of the Catholic University of Tucuman, said in Buenos Aires yesterday that although the charges made recently by an anti-communist congress in Buenos Aires condemning the entire Jesuit order were somewhat exaggerated, there was no doubt there was a great Marxist infiltration in the churches of Latin America.

Fosbery spoke to newsmen at Ezeiza International Airpot on his return from Brussels where he participated in a world congress of Catholic educators.

The fourth Latin American Anti-Communist Congress recently held a three-day meeting in Buenos Aires. In a final statement it asked anti-communist governments on this continent to expel Jesuit priests on the grounds that with the pretext of evangelisation they were promoting guerrilla movements. Fosbery said that although he believed the charges against the Jesuits were a trifle exaggerated, this did not mean that the church in Latin America did not have any problems.

Fosbery told reporters that a couple of years ago he had published a report in which he detailed Marxist infiltration in the Catholic church in Latin America.

He recalled that Belgian Jesuit priest Jean Sonet, a vice rector of the Cordoba Catholic University had said he did not object to being branded as a communist if this meant taking an interest in the problems of the common people. Fosbery then went on to insist that Marxist infiltration within the church was still a very serious problem. He insisted however that he could not toally agree with a declaration involving the entire company of Jesus as an institution within the church.

Fosbery said that his presence at the Belgian congress, and that of other Catholic representatives from Argentina, prevented the congress from passing a resolution condemning all the military regimes in Latin America.

He added that his main task as the congress was to endeavour to show the European delegates the advances which were being made in Argentina, and refute the campaign carried out by the press in that continent against the Government of Argentina.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ EXTOLS FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

PY112131 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--A bad cold which has left him almost voiceless didn't prevent Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz from delivering a nearly hour-long lecture on the political basis of the government's free enterprise economic programme at the Buenos Aires University Club yesterday.

"We believe freedom is one and indivisible," Martinez de Hoz said, maintaining that economic and civic freedoms are inherently related to one another.

"The government of the armed forces realize the need for a total change in policies."

"In the economic field this is manifested through carryout out this change of basic structures, emphasizing the spirit of initiative, freedom, competition and responsibility once again, he added.

"The people will demand the next government to continue on this same road," the minister said.

He said he could not bring himself to doubt the success of the government's economic policy "because I don't believe Argentina is a country which wants mediocrity."

He said that, during this period of military government which will precede a return to "a normal political regime," the armed forces "are convinced of the need for stability and continuity."

ANNUAL, MONTHLY INFLATION RATES DECLINE

PY072050 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1629 GMT 5 Sep 80

[By Ricardo Ritter]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Argentina, believed to be one of the most expensive countries in the world, registered this month one of the lowest inflation rates in 5 years. The official cost of living index that was published today noted that the inflation rate for August was 3.4 percent. The Economy Ministry stated that this 3.4 inflation rate means that for the first time since June 1975 the annual inflation rate has fallen below 100 percent. The 3.4 inflation rate resulted in a cumulative inflation rate of 88 percent for the last 12 months.

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES GUEILER CAN LEAVE

PY130157 Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (AFP)--At the end of a lengthy cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez announced here today that former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada will leave the country next week. Arce Gomez did not specify which country she could travel to. Lidia Gueiler has been in the Apostolic Nunciature since the military coup on 17 July 1980 ended her term in office.

Lidia Gueiler's trip should have taken place more than a month ago, but it was postponed due to statements she made to the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA of Santiago, Chile, in which she said that she had been forced to resign.

GARCIA MEZA: GOVERNMENT TO SUE WASHINGTON POST

PY130311 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpt] In an interview published in Buenos Aires, the Bolivian president reiterated that his government would probably join any future pact of the Southern Cone. At the same time, he stated that his government is going to sue the newspaper Washington POST, which accused the Bolivian military regime of being involved in the trafficking of cocaine.

Gen Garcia Meza added that former President Lidia Gueiler was not ousted; he asserted that she left her post voluntarily.

BANZER SUPPORTS GARCIA MEZA, VIEWS SOUTHERN CONE PACT

PY122229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (TELAM)--Former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who arrived in this country at noon today, said that the Bolivian Government is gradually consolidating its position. He said he hopes the armed forces will fulfill their objectives and desires.

He emphasized that he hopes democracy will be reinstated in accordance with a Bolivian model and not an imported one. He said it is regrettable that the United States associated the cabinet with possible drug trafficking organizations.

General Banzer Suarez, who made these remarks at the Ezeiza International Airport, said that he is here on a strictly private visit [words indistinct] to the press about the current situation in his country. In this regard, he said that the current situation is absolutely normal. In relation to the communique released by the Bolivian church yesterday, he said that this was a viewpoint of the church stating its particular opinion.

He said that the party he headed had indicated at all times and all over the country what would happen if a series of defects in the democratic process were not corrected and if foreign interference, ideology and economic policies were not stopped. He said that, in other words, they had predicted the armed forces institutional process that has emerged. He then said that the armed forces was the only institution which could have handled the situation prevailing at that time. He said: I believe that the armed forces are now engaged in normalizing the country in order to reorganize democracy in accordance with a Bolivian model and not an imported one. He also revealed that many countries are recognizing the Bolivian Government.

Regarding U.S. criticism about a possible link between drug traffickers and government officials, he emphasized that it is regrettable that an accusation without any serious basis was made.

He said that the press campaign being carries out against the Bolivian Government is against the country, against all Bolivians, and that it is also unjust and undeserved.

He explained that there are good and bad people all over the world, good and bad citizens. We have them in Bolivia just as you have them here. He added: But this does not mean that all Bolivians and the entire government are involved, and that the armed forces of the nation are a crooked institution committed to activities foreign to the armed forces.

In relation to remarks made by General Garcia Meza about the possible integration of countries of the Southern Cone into a pact, he said: I believe that there was never any serious conversation about it, but there is no doubt that there are common interests among the countries of the Southern Cone.

He said that among these interests he has found points of agreement among these countries to carry out economic and social development. He said that there are points of agreement, but there was never any talk about a pact. He said that perhaps what General Garcia Meza expressed was only a desire or an intention, a purpose and nothing else.

In conclusion, he refused to reveal whether Bolivia would withdraw from the Andean Pact, saying that only the government knows that.

AFP: Banzer May Join Government

PY130359 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 12 Sep 80

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Sep (AFP)--According to various sectors of opinion, the participation of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), the political party headed by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, in the current government structure has become the important news in the Bolivian political arena this week.

During the last few hours there have been persistent rumors that the Banzer group is getting ready to join the government of General Garcia Meza. In this regard Jorge Tamayo Ramos was mentioned as candidate for finance minister, Hector Ormachea as industry and commerce minister and Raul Boada as planning minister. Tamayo Ramos was with the Banzer ticket in the 1980 elections. Hector Ormachea was industry and commerce minister during the Banzer administration, and Raul Boada was under secretary of finance during the same administration.

ADN during the 29 June 1980 elections became the third political force in the country, with approximately 200,000 votes, which represents about 16 percent of the electorate.

Despite the fact that Banzer participated in the 1979 and 1980 democratic elections, it should be recalled that the pressure of the Carter administration played an important role in his withdrawal from the government around the middle of 1978.

Banzer, by supporting General Garcia Meza's regime, has reportedly found a way to take revenge for the U.S. pressure which contributed to his downfall. It is presumed that the meeting of high military commanders which concluded in La Paz 72 hours ago suggested the need to enlarge the social basis of the current government, and that this would be achieved with the support of the ADN, a party with known technocrats, industrialists and importers.

With Banzer's support, Garcia Meza may strengthen his own position and counteract the emergence of a potentially discontented military chief. Furthermore, General Banzer, who it was believed would obtain U.S. support in future elections, has reportedly come to believe that it is impossible to get to the presidency by that method; therefore, he prefers to join in the search for a Bolivian-style democracy.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO UN NEXT MONTH

PY121350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon will head the Bolivian delegation to the UN General Assembly to be held in October. The report adds that Fernando Ortiz Saenz, Bolivian permanent representative to the United Nations, will also join the delegation along with Mario Rolon Anaya, Franz Ondarza Linares and Agustin Saavedra Weisse. Most of those who will accompany Foreign Minister Cerruto Calderon worked in the administration of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-1978).

BISHOPS ISSUE DOCUMENT ON RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

PY121518 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Catholic Church has tied its future relations with the government to having the latter supply them with a list of all persons arrested, exiled, under house arrest, dead and missing. This request is stated in a document which has been judged the most critical since Gen Luis Garcia Meza took power.

The document, published in full by the Catholic morning paper PRESENCIA, was issued at the end of an unscheduled conference of the national episcopate held in Cochabamba, central Bolivia, which was attended by a cardinal and 22 bishops from all over the nation.

The conference pointed out that a dialogue between church and political regimes can exist only when human rights and the rights of the nation are respected and conditions for the development of religious activities remain normal.

The document states that "during the last few weeks we have learned, with sorrow, of the violent deaths of citizens, arrests, physical and psychological torture, raids, thefts, destruction of radio stations, threats against innocent persons, mass dismissals of employees and workers, refusals to grant safe-conducts to persons who have sought asylum, banishments, exiles and other abuses."

Speaking about the problems experienced by the church, the document states that numerous priests and nuns have been arrested, approximately 30 church buildings have been raided, many of them pillaged, and many priests and nuns have had to hide because of the threats they have received.

In its list of offenses, the Bolivian Episcopate recalls that certain church news media have been silenced or intimidated by the authorities and added that several journalists have been arrested and some of them tortured. The document adds that the maintenance of military zone status throughout the country keeps the people in a constant atmosphere of tension and unrest, and stressed that the lack of complete lists of persons arrested, banished or in asylum causes unfair and unnecessary anxiety to their relatives. At the same time the dismissal of many employees without administrative proceedings has placed several families in a difficult economic situation.

The bishops believe there is a lack of true and complete information about what is happening in the country, and this leads to the dissemination of exaggerated reports abroad, thus tarnishing Bolivia's image. Expanding on this point, the document maintains that the state media, especially radio and television, are being used with manifest partiality and with an exclusively official orientation.

It denounces the existence of irregular armed groups (paramilitary) and terms them uncontrollable through legal means, which stamps this stage of our history with an attitude of a lack of confidence in those who have granted impunity to these groups which are terrorizing the population.

Asserting that all that has been said up to this point can be proved with documentation, the conference indicated the lack of legal resources against abuse, which is the most regrettable factor, leaving the citizen completely open to any type of violation of his rights.

The bishops termed unacceptable the intention of certain authorities foreign to the church to dictate norms to the pastors as to how they are to preach the Gospel. They also rejected the intention of separating the clergy born in Bolivia from those who were not born in this country. They also recalled that the church is universal in essence because the mission of the pastors makes them the brothers and servants of all the people in the world.

After noting that God is the only absolute being for the church, which is why it rejects capitalist liberalism and Marxist collectivism, the document stresses that the doctrine of national security places the individual at the unleimted service of an alleged total war against cultural, social, political and economic conflicts and, through them, against the threat of communism. Citing the documents of Puebla, Mexico, it recalls that the doctrine of national security is present as an absolute factor, and in its name the lack of individual security is institutionalized.

The bishops concluded the exhortations with a call for the unity of the Catholic people to demonstrate an image of clergy and laymen united in the faith and in the quest for common good.

The last paragraph of the church document states: "The most Holy Virgin, whose birth we celebrate today, must be the motive for happiness and the source of hope, and we ask her to ask Jesus to support the Bolivian people so they can put aside hatred and vengeance and so they can see peace, fraternity and love reborn."

SECURITY FORCES SEIZE SUBVERSIVE LITERATURE IN TARIJA

PY120232 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Tarija--The security services of this district have seized much subversive material during an inspection carried out in various public administration offices.

The prefect of the department called a press conference to give the official version of the operation which resulted in the confiscation of a lot of extremist propaganda such as books, magazines, leaflets, pamphlets and cladestine newspapers.

According to the prefect, this material belonged to the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] and was being used as educational material at the institute of higher education in this district.

Lt Col (Carlos Crespo Pacheco) told the press that this action is in fact treason against the fatherland and all necessary measures will be taken to punish the persons involved. He urged the citizenry to avoid being deceived by the leftist elements who are working secretly to attain their well-known objectives which are harmful to the country.

Further, the prefect emphasized that the government will be inflexible with these proponents of extremist politics and that the state security law will be fulfilled to the letter in order to thwart any subversive attempts.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH URUGUAYAN MINISTER

PY120307 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez and his Brazilian counterpart Saraiva Guerreiro in Brasilia today signed six cooperation agreements between their two countries.

The first agreement ratifies a previous agreement on social security; the second agreement provides for the establishment, in the future, of norms to promote mutual tourism; the third one approves modifications on agreements previously signed on air transport; the fourth agreement deals with nonscheduled air freight transport; the fifth agreement provides for administrative adjustments for the implementation of the social security agreement previously signed by Uruguay and Brazil and the sixth agreement refers to cooperation in the health field between Brazil and Uruguay.

Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Folle-Martinez also signed a joint communique which reasserts the intention of the two countries to work to promote closer ties and eliminate the distance existing between developed and developing countries.

They also exchanged opinions on the meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December.

PRESIDENT DECREES CSN MAY HAVE CIVILIAN MEMBERS

PY141953 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Brasilia--The Planalto Palace released a decree yesterday signed by President Joao Figueiredo last Tuesday reorganizing the Secretariat General of the National Security Council [CSN]. The new regulation allows the integration of civilian officials into the council, where two lawyers and a diplomat are already officially working.

The objective of the Secretariat General is to coordinate activities in the interest of the CSN, which is made up of the president, the vice president, all ministers and the chiefs of the armed forces general staff. With the approval of the new regulation, the only post within the Secretariat still exclusively military is that of the secretary general, occupied by the chief of the military household.

According to the new regulation, which is made up of six chapters, the members of the CSN Secretariat General and the members of groups and commissions within the CSN will be designated by the president of the republic from proposals by the secretary general. If civilians are appointed, they must have a higher education.

Currently the secretary general of the CSN, who has a staff of more than 50, is Gen Danilo Venturini. Col Ruben Ludwig is chief of the secretary general's cabinet. According to the new regulation, this latter position may also be filled by a civilian.

PT LEADER DA SILVA CHARGED UNDER SECURITY LAW

PY130206 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Luiz Inacio da Silva, president of the Workers Party [PT], was charged with having violated Article 36, Sections 2 and 4, of the National Security Law, that is, with having instigated collective disobedience of the laws and violent class struggle on the occasion of a rally staged in Acre on 27 July. PT Secretary General Jaco Bidart, who participated in the rally, was also charged.

DEPUTY CHARGED WITH OFFENDING GENERALS ATTACKED

PY130050 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Army Minister Gen Walter Pires has sent a note to the Justice Ministry asking that Deputy Genival Tourinho be brought to trial under Article 154, sole paragraph, of the constitution, that is to say, he is charged with having offended constitutional officials, namely generals.

Deputy Tourinho, of Minas Gerais State, was attacked later at Brasilia airport and the briefcase in which he had private papers on charges he has been making in the Chamber of Deputies was taken at gunpoint.

SENATOR REPUDIATES LEFTIST, RIGHTIST CAMPAIGNS

PY121602 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2254 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Sep (LATIN)--Jarbas Passarinho, leader of the government Social Democratic Party (PDS), has stated in the Senate that the right and the left are seeking to destabilize the government, but warned that President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has decided to reestablish democracy in Brazil. The PDS senator stated last night that the right "cannot put up with the political opening proclaimed and established" by Figueiredo, and "is seeking to take possession of power through a rightist dictatorship in the country."

He charged the right with carrying out a revanchist task, trying to discredit the officials and military officers and to promote a campaign for a constituent assembly. Passarinho stated that the right "does not want to lose the privileges and positions it has achieved," and accused it of creating "a furious, primitive anticommunism capable of mistaking communism for either democratic socialism or a reformist party such as the PDS."

He said the left is attacking the officials with unfounded verbal aggression, promoting strikes and publishing in small periodicals "alleged lists of torturers, including high-ranking military officers." He warned that despite all this, "President Figueiredo's disposition to build a stable democracy in the country is indestructible."

ENERGY MINISTER HAILS RESULTS OF OLADE MEETING

PY130021 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals toady outlined the results of his visit to Venezuela, where the reorganization and strengthening of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] was discussed. He emphasized the approval of Brazil's proposal that Latin American oil suppliers give preference to customers of the region so that Latin America may attain self-sufficiency in oil supply.

For Brazil, the first positive result of this decision is that Venezuela will increase its oil sales to Brazil from 50,000 to 100,000 barrels daily as of the end of the next year. Furthermore, he says, Brazil will be able to diversify its sources of oil. The region as a whole will also save long-distance freight costs through this new procedure.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM RISK CONTRACT--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) has just signed its 59th risk contract for petroleum prospecting. The contract, which was signed with a consortium of Spanish, Canadian and FRG enterprises, provides for prospecting for petroleum on the coast of Maranhao State. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 13 Sep 80 PY]

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY DENIES HARBORING REFUGEES

PY111459 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (AFP)--The Venezuelan Embassy in Chile today denied that there are any political refugees at its mission in Santiago. The secretary of the Venezuelan Embassy, Alvaro Carnevali, stated when he issued the denial that there are no guests or refugees in the embassy.

REPORTAGE ON PLEBISCITE VOTE, FOLLOW-UP EVENTS

Final Tally

PY131700 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0732 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior has released the final count of the plebiscite held throughout the country yesterday, resulting in the following figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total "yes" votes: | 4,203,615 | or | 67.06 percent |
| Total "no" votes: | 1,891,332 | or | 30.17 percent |
| Total invalid votes: | 173,705 | or | 2.77 percent |

Total votes: 6,268,652

Newspapers' Comments

PY131338 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP)--The local press today termed a triumph for Chile the support obtained by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet on the new constitution which was submitted to a plebiscite yesterday.

The progovernment newspaper LA NACION says the Chilean people have guaranteed their future in approving the new constitution by an unprecedented majority. It stresses that the Chilean people have approved a constitution which will both lead their institutional life toward full democracy and provide the appropriate and indispensable safeguards against extremist actions and Marxist totalitarianism. According to the final vote count supplied by the Interior Ministry, the draft constitution was approved by 68.4 percent of the votes, while 29.62 percent of the 5,837,941 votes were against it. LA NACION also indicates that the new constitution will permit the continuity of the plans of action designed to take Chile out of its underdeveloped stage and to set it on the path of its great destiny.

EL MERCURIO says in its editorial that in the plebiscite the citizenry has fully approved the constitution proposed by the government junta. The influential morning newspaper addes that the plebiscite has legally consolidated both the Chilean regime established on 11 September 1973 and the constitutional appointment of President Augusto Pinochet for 8 more years. According to EL MERCURIO, it would be almost impossible at this time for yesterday's plebiscite to be accepted without reservation by some foreign governments which are important to Chile.

Finally, the popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA reports that the full support given to the government of the armed and police forces after 7 years in office is proof that all Chileans--men, women and young people--have understood the great recovery task carried out in past years and the necessity to further it to build a solid new nation. The newspaper indicates that the military government will not continue in office with the official approval of the people who 7 years ago demanded its intervention to save the country from chaos. It adds that now the military government will have to include many civilians in order to effectively implement the guidelines of the transitional period.

Pinochet Press Conference

PY122050 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] President Pinochet indicated this morning that the civilian-military movement will be created very slowly. He also said that it will be a work movement and not a political one.

The chief of state met with foreign correspondents and journalists today and then attended a thanksgiving mass. (Graciela Contreras) will now report from government house.

The chief of state said today that the call he made last night for the creation of a civilian-military movement is something that must be developed very slowly with help from everyone so that everyone can participate in what he termed as a great national movement, with the objective of uniformly moving the country toward the great goals that have been outlined.

When asked how this movement is going to be operated and who is going to direct it, his excellency indicated that we are taking the first step. He added that it will be very difficult to get the people to register in [words indistinct] at the level of their participation. Those are the people who will make up this movement. He also indicated that this is a work movement and not a political one.

He made these remarks this morning to the national media and to the reporters who have come from all over the world to cover the plebiscite, with whom he met in the Diego Portales Building, clarifying for them some points regarding Chile's future.

For example, when he was asked what would have happened if the negative votes had prevailed in Chile, his excellency told the international media:

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] What would have happened if the vote had been the other way around--no instead of yes? What preparations were made? [words indistinct]

[Pinochet] I will tell you. The military government would have continued in power for a very short time. Elections would have been called for a certain person and we would have returned to our garrisons.

[Words indistinct] I wish to add something. If you read my 10 August speech, which I gave here in Chile to the Chilean population, you will be able to observe and prove that the speech is made up of two parts. In the first part I say, at the beginning of my speech, I tell the population: Gentlemen, we have arrived at a crossroads; a path that is marked for us by the new constitution and which will lead us to progress and well-being, and another path that would lead us back to the old constitution and which, in the long run--and listen to what I am saying--would return us to the same sufferings that we had during the Popular Unity [UP] period, in other words, that of the communist government.

And at the end of my speech I reaffirmed that idea. We would return to 11 September. But what did those who did not study the matter appropriately do? They went straight to the end of the speech--we would return to the 11th--but they did not link the beginning of the speech with the end of it. [end recording]

Later on this morning another representative of the international media asked the president: Do you believe that everything relating to human rights has been applied with justice in Chile?

His excellency answered: In the first place, we have been very respectful of human rights. There is a difference. The Marxists feel that their human rights are affected and therefore they shout and speak out anywhere they can. There is then a snowballing effect throughout the world.

Another journalist asked: With your win in this plebiscite, what message would you wish to send to the U.S. Government, with which you do not have good relations? The following was his answer:

[Begin recording] [Question] (Lew Archer Marker) from the New York TIMES. Currently you do not have good relations with the U.S. Government, partly because the administration of President Carter sponsors the defense of human rights. With your win in this plebiscite, what message would you wish to send to the U.S. Government?

[Pinochet] Only one. We have always had good relations, and I find whay you say surprising. And, secondly, I will tell you only one thing: Leave us alone.

Let us work in peace. With us working in peace we are more of a service to the United States than they can imagine.

It did not cost the United States one dollar, one bullet or a war to kick the communists out of Chile. When we needed something, instead of helping us, they hit out at us. So the only thing we ask of you is to leave us in peace to work, because we are doing a lot of things in accordance with our idiosyncrasy, believing that we are doing it well.

Leave things as they are. But this does not mean to say that we do not have affection and sympathy for the U.S. people whom I admire and whom I love very much. I consider them to be a great people. Regrettably, their government criticizes me because I do not interfere in other governments. But look here: Their government is very well pictured in a book that is entitled "The United States," written by Lenin. Read it, because it is very interesting. [end recording]

Another international journalist asked General Pinochet whether military governments are beneficial for kicking Marxism out of Latin America. The answer was: The only governments that are capable of facing Marxism are civilian-military governments or authoritarian governments.

## More on Press Conference

PY131943 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Relay from government house by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] The government is studying the plans and programs it will implement during the next few years, placing special emphasis on the social, economic and educational sectors, including, of course, the health and social security programs, and it is very possible that in time the labor law may be modified. This was reiterated yesterday by the chief of state during his press conference with national and international media. He clearly explained to both groups the path that will be followed in applying the new constitution, a document approved by the majority of Chileans on a day that is today the object of highly laudatory commentaries throughout the world, and without any doubt in the countries friendly to Chile.

Yes, the Chilean people, as his excellency stressed, are mature in civic affairs--an attitude he stressed yesterday to the foreign correspondents, whom he especially asked to tell the truth when the time comes and not to tell only half truths. And it was this truth that he demonstrated yesterday in the face of a variety of questions.

If we wish to recount these questions, we can mention, for example, the first question: What, he was asked, is the first step that must be taken to unite the Chilean family, and who must make this first step?

The president's answer was: The government is opening its arms to receive them, all of them. Now, it is they who must come, because two things must be differentiated: The government could subject itself to what they want, but this is something we do not accept. You come here, he said, and we will receive you with open arms. We are making it easy for you, but place yourselves beside us, not us at your side, and this means that we are not going to subject ourselves to them. This is how I understand things, the president said speaking out very clearly.

Another international journalist asked: Why, only 1 day before the plebiscite, did you declare that you would not be a candidate in 1989?

President Pinochet's answer was: I have never declared that I will not be a candidate. I have said that I will not be here. That day you mention is a mistake. He reminded the journalist that he has said more than 500 times that he does not aspire to reelection because a man more than 70 years old does not have the efficiency for a post like this one. This is not the first time, he repeated, but I reaffirm it. I have said it in meetings with workers, with labor leaders and with many people.

Another question was: Will there be changes in foreign affairs? In this respect, Pinochet added that nothing will be changed. The reorganization of our diplomats is always made at the end of the year.

Following these answers, someone asked: Will exiled Chileans be able to have the hope of returning under the new constitution? The answer was categorical: No, sir.

Finally, someone also asked what will happen about the state of emergency in March 1981. Will it be extended? The following is the president's answer: Look here, that problem must be studied at that time, and at that time I will be able to tell you, but at this time, nothing.

This was the course the president's press conference took. We have hope that this time the international media will tell the truth, starting with what they observed before the call for a plebiscite and through the day of the plebiscite, textually citing from President Pinochet's press conference given at the Diego Portales Building.

## BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, TRADE FIGURES--Javier Vial, president of the Chilean Bank Association, has reported that Chilean international reserves amount to approximately $4 billion. He also disclosed that Chilean foreign trade should reach $11 billion in 1980 and approximately $14 billion in 1981. It is believed that the Chilean balance of payments this year will register a $1.2 million surplus. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 80 PY]

COLOMBIAN, VENEZUELAN PRESIDENTS COMMENT AFTER TALKS

PA130330 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Quito--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala stated here today that, before his term is over, he will have achieved not just one, but several agreements with his Venezuelan colleague Luis Herrera Campins, with whom he held a private meeting here this morning.

At the close of the meeting, which the presidents themselves described as fruitful, cordial and friendly, the two heads of state talked to reporters, commenting on some of the issues discussed.

[Begin recording] [Herrera] We have reviewed the negotiations on the delineation of marine and submarine areas. We are optimistic about their final results. We believe the previously set schedule is being observed. As you know, the next meeting will be held 6 October in Caraballeda, Venezuela.

We have also examined some issues of common interest to both countries, particularly the issue of steel within the Andean Pact, which is of prime importance for both Colombia and Venezuela.

In addition, [there is] the reopening of talks in connection with the cattle agreement. Our ministers and other high-ranking officials are going to discuss common hydrographic basins, a problem of conservation of renewable natural resources which affects both countries.

Generally, as you can see, it was a very friendly and cordial conversation. I am really pleased.

Another point we discussed is the matter of the meeting we presidents of the Andean group countries will hold on 17 December in Santa Marta, and I am happy to know the Colombian Government is working on the patriotic and republican ceremony with which we will commemorate the 150th anniversary of our common father and liberator, Simon Bolivar. This will be extremely important for the civilian and democratic future of our countries.

[Question] Mr President, how much importance do you attach to this meeting?

[Turbay] A lot. The same importance President Herrera Campins attaches. I believe we have made positive strides and, as he says, we can view with optimism the future of Colombian-Venezuelan relations, which will be as fluid and as cordial as our two peoples what them to be.

[Question] Do you believe an agreement with Venezuela will have been achieved by the end of your 4-year term?

[Turbay] We will have reached several agreements before the end of the term.

[Question] Mr President, how do you view the situation in the area of El Pato, where a difficult situation exists in connection with tenant farmers?

[Turbay] The government is interested in guaranteeing them a safe return to their land. These peasants left the land to talk to the government and to find out what would happen to them.

[Question] Mr President, you proposed two solutions yesterday to Bolivia's landlocked situation and to the problem of democracy. What was discussed with the presidents attending the summit and what steps will be taken in the future?

[Turbay] In our statements, we ratified our determination to stay within the representative democratic system and to stimulate all these movements without violating the principle of nonintervention. We outlined our good intentions to help Bolivia resolve its two great difficulties, that is, its lack of an outlet to the sea and the impossibility of its immediately taking the course of democracy. Bolivia must be given a chance to have both.

[Question] Would either Peru or Chile foster this outlet to the sea?

[Turbay] I think that we would first have to foster democracy so that we could speak the same language.

AFP: ARMY PREPARES OFFENSIVE WHILE PEASANTS FLEE

PA140129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 11 Sep 80

[By Farid Camel]

[Text] Bogota, 11 Sep (AFP)--While thousands of settlers continue to flee an area in southeast Colombia which has been almost completely taken over by both the army and procommunist guerrillas, regular troops are preparing to launch a large-scale offensive against seditious elements in other parts of the country, it was learned today.

According to unofficial but reliable sources, in the past few hours the army has been carrying out an impressive deployment in Uraba and middle Magdalena, in central Colombia, to break up one of the main fronts of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). According to the source, at least 2,000 men have reinforced the regular troops and have taken to the mountains to fight the FARC.

Military planes and helicopters will participate in these operations against FARC's fifth front. The attacks will be concentrated on the semijungle areas of the west and the northeast, in Antioquia Department.

According to the source, [words indistinct] large operations similar to those currently underway in other extensive and [word indistinct] areas such as those of Meta, Caqueta and Juila. In Huila, there has been an exodus of peasants who fear bombings and violent armed clashes between [word indistinct] of FARC and the army.

The military commands have explained that the contested area of El Pato has been under FARC control for 14 years. Now the troops are trying to rescue it from the "communist yoke," they stressed.

The situation in that area is so tense that very few peasants have stayed, and both the army and the guerrillas are in a state of alert for the eventual onset of hostilities. Several newsmen who recently visited them were able to confirm this.

In Neiva, capital of Huila Department, some 2,000 settlers who had fled the area a few days ago were sheltered temporarily in a gymnasium after being evicted from the government building.

These settlers, as well as thousands of others who had followed their example and fled to other areas, insist that this delicate problem will be solved only if the troops withdraw completely, but the military commands and Government Minister German Zea have reiterated that the army will withdraw from El Pato only after wiping out FARC.

The situation of those who have fled the area is desperate, because they abandoned their possessions hastily. Now they refuse to return as long as the troops remain there.

VICE PRESIDENT TERMS CHILEAN PLEBISCITE 'DUBIOUS'

PY122121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1901 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Sep (LATIN)--Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of Peru, today stated that the plebiscite held in Chile yesterday was dubious. During a press conference at Lima airport upon arriving from Quito, where he attended a summit conference with the presidents of Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia, Alva Orlandini said: "I have my doubts that the plebiscite held in Chile yesterday had the necessary guarantees." The vice president and senator of the Popular Action Party added that the plebiscite will have no influence on democratic countries if the current regime in Chile remains in office.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES NO SOUTHERN CONE PACT

PY111511 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0425 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 10 Sep (TELAM)--The Peruvian foreign minister has tacitly denied the existence of a Southern Cone pact. Speaking to the press, Javier Arias Stella said: We think that a pact among a group of countries might not as received require a similarity of situations. He added that although it is evident that Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Uruguay are countries cited in this category, they do not have similar political situations, a similar organization of the state or similar compositions of their current governments.

Arias Stella said that while Chile is on the threshold of a plebiscite, Argentina is taking the first steps in a power transfer process, and Uruguay will be doing something similar soon. Bolivia is facing different circumstances. He added: Therefore, I have never thought that there existed the required similarity to form a group.

OCCUPATION OF VENEZUELAN EMBASSY ENDS PEACEFULLY

PY150259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0023 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 14 Sep (LATIN)--The 12 unemployed persons who had peacefully occupied the Venezuelan Embassy in Lima since Wednesday to demand the reinstatement of approximately 8,000 workers dismissed over the past 3 years today left the embassy, a diplomatic spokesman reported. He added that the embassy was vacated without incident when Red Cross doctors confirmed the poor health condition of some of the occupants, who had been on a hunger strike for 72 hours while exposed to the intense cold and humidity. The Red Cross interceded at the request of Venezuelan Ambassador Idelgar Perez.

In July 1977 the military government authorized enterprises to dismiss those workers who joined strikes or stoppages. President Fernando Belaunde, who initiated the restoration of democracy in Peru on 28 July, recently repealed the above authorization.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY131303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2317 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today termed "wrong" the attitude of 11 persons who have occupied the Venezuelan Embassy in Lima to demand the rehiring of several thousand of workers. At the end of a cabinet meeting the foreign minister stated: "We are trying to convince them that their attitude is not justified and we are trying to persuade them in a friendly manner to leave the embassy since this is undoubtedly the wrong way to make any type of demand."

After pointing out that the workers' requests are being studied by the Labor Ministry, Arias Stella stated that most of the strikers are union leaders of the private and public sector. The minister noted the peaceful attitude of the persons who have occupied the embassy and stated that their presence has not interrupted embassy activities.

ROYO SUMMIT PROPOSAL GAINS REGIONAL SUPPORT

PA130013 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Panama has secured support from the Governments of Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela concerning the proposed summit of heads of state to analyze the area's political problems. Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras also seem to be interested in the summit. Guatemala's position is being sounded out. The idea of the summit was thought up by Panamanian President Aristides Royo who said that peace in Central America right now calls for an understanding among government leaders.

If the meeting is not held, at least the attempt to hold it will have been made and we will have set a precedent, Royo said last night on his arrival from Ecuador.

LA PRENSA ATTACKS ROYO FOR 'SELLING FALSE IMAGE'

PA150015 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Riobamba served as a framework for President Royo to speak in favor of democracy in America. His statements have been applauded by those who forget that the president has chosen to defend abroad what he attacks here in Panama and to attack abroad what he defends here at home. He attacked illiteracy, without noticing that our schools and rural areas are devoid of teachers as a result of government neglect. He fought unemployment while heading a government that keeps more than 160,000 people jobless. He criticized malnutrition while the statistics of both the children's hospital and Santo Tomas Hospital reveal the truth about a starving people.

Barely a few days before his trip, the electoral tribunal denounced the government's scandalous political partiality, which turns the upcoming election into a mockery that the president himself insists on endorsing--an old practice of the dictatorship--with foreign observers. What he did do well--and that much one must admit--was to sell a false image of our country and its government in order to preserve Panama as a mirage before the eyes of the continent.

TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT INVITES FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS TO ELECTIONS

PA132053 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 pp 40, 18

[Text] According to reports received from high-ranking electoral tribunal officials, Luis Carlos Noriega Hurtado, president of the tribunal, has invited the presidents of the electoral tribunals of Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Mexico to be observers at the 28 September elections.

According to the same source, to take advantage of the visit of these distinguished foreign officials, a seminar has been organized for 26 September, at which they will outline for the community in general their most outstanding experiences during elections in their respective countries.

The prominent visitors are scheduled to arrive on Thursday, 25 September. During their stay on the isthmus, they will be the guests of honor of the Panama Electoral Tribunal.

PAPER SAYS U.S., OTHERS SENDING SUPPLIES TO EL SALVADOR

PA131930 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "That Which Was Unknown"]

[Text] Today? Yes, what we are going to publish today we can prove, although we expect negative responses. And it will not be accidental that these reservations and denials will come from the sector that is playing a double game; that is, while this sector gives the impression abroad of doing certain deeds, internally they are playing for the highest stakes for the benefit of the sector that, because of its desperation, continues to kill many people because more important to them than human lives is the preservation of wealth and opposition to the right of others to share that wealth.

We know war materiel is being sent from Panama to support the sectors that continue to kill the people. And we make this charge against the U.S. mission and the officers of the Pentagon who are working in Panama. As well as against some Panamanians who are lending themselves to this game. The supply has already been discovered. The Salvadoran armed forces must be taken over by conscientious officers. Otherwise there will be no solution and the chaos will have repercussions on the democratic world.

The person revealed to be the coordinator in charge of the supply, from his office at Howard Air Force Base, as Col M.T. Candray, who is of Salvadoran origin. The worst of the matter is that he could not care less about the fate of the U.S. families residing in Guatemala, Antigua and San Salvador.

The following is the first list of names of Salvadoran pilots who are heading contingents of national guardsmen to be trained in counterinsurgency at Ft Gulick: Col O. Bolanos and Majors Zelaya, Conde, Varela Martinez, Connenberg, and others. The recently appointed military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Panama is coordinating these training trips with the Salvadoran military attache, Lt Col Salvador Beltran Lopez, who resides in a luxurious apartment at Ft Amador.

On the other hand, the type of support promised by William Bowdler, Jimmy Carter's emissary, to the spurious military-Christian democratic junta of El Salvador last January consisted of a large quantity of used trucks for transporting troops sent from Rodman Naval Base to ports on the Salvadoran Pacific coast. In addition to 60 military vehicles, including jeeps, which left from the Atlantic side for Puerto Barrios and Puerto Cortes.

Thousands of M-16 rifles, ammunition, mortars, 105-mm guns and even knives and switch-blades [navajas] are delivered by air transport (C-47's and even Hercules planes), using military airports on El Salvador's Espiritu Santo Island, Santa Rosa de Copan in Honduras and Zacapa and La Aurora in Guatemala.

The donation of 12 armed helicopters promised for last August has apparently not materialized, despite the fact that domination and harassment operations have been intensified in the central and northern sectors of that brotherly country.

We in Panama who are interested in having peace prevail in El Salvador publicly charge all this in order that the people may be apprised of this information and, since proof exists, that a discussion may be held somewhere in the country to reach conclusiolns on ways to prevent the enthroning of fascism in Central America. On Monday our questions will be sensational. We have the names of Panamanians who are involved and who meet in the Regency Building in this capital.

COMMON FRONT ON COFFEE PRICES TO BE FORMED

PA150444 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2102 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Central American countries will form a common front to defend coffee prices at the international coffee organization's meeting slated to begin tomorrow in London.

The decision was made by the officials of each of these countries at a meeting held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, it has been learned here. Because the meeting was held with some reservations, its results had not been announced until today.

The Central American nations will oppose the implementation of the quota system, at both the directorate's meetings and those held by the International Coffee Council.

Since Central America, Mexico, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Ecuador and Ethiopia have increased their annual exports, if the quota system is implemented a considerable amount of coffee will have to be retained. The Central American countries are not economically able to retain unforeseeable amounts of the beans.

EL SALVADOR

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SAY WORST OF CRISIS NOW OVER

PA121323 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Sep 80 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] "Problems may arise in the future, but the worst is now over because there has been explicit acceptance by the armed forces regarding the general armed forces command," several members of the ruling Christian Democratic Party's executive council commented yesterday morning while discussing last week's crisis within the revolutionary government junta.

Now, they added, command must be exercised as skillfully as possible for the good of the armed forces.

SECURITY STRICT AT GUTIERREZ HOME AFTER MACHINEGUN ATTACK

PA142024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Many guards remained posted today around the residence of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran Government junta who was attacked with machineguns on Friday night by unidentified persons. There are troop roadblocks on all access routes to the area in which Gutierrez lives. All vehicles are stopped and searched and occupants are requested to show identification.

Gutierrez lives in a residential area that is mainly occupied by military personnel. There has always been considerable vigilance in the area, known as the Gen Manuel Jose Arce neighborhood, but this did not prevent the unknown persons from firing at no less than five national guardsmen who were guarding Gutierrez' residence on Friday. The shooting caused no casualties, although bullets caused some damage to neighboring homes. No terrorist group from either the left or the right has claimed credit for the attack so far.

This was the third case of machinegunning of the homes of officers in the course of the week. Previously, the homes of the two main chiefs of the Salvadoran National Guard were attacked by members of the clandestine People's Liberation Forces. There were no casualties on those occasions.

150,000 OUT ON 12 SEP STRIKE CALLED BY CUTS

PA131302 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] API NEWS reports that at least 150,000 workers joined the strike yesterday by the Unified Confederation of Salvadoran Workers [CUTS] to demand the release of 17 electrical industry union leaders imprisoned since 23 August.

It also reports that with the standstill in the economy, the organizations that are members of the United Revolutionary Directorate are engaged in military operations against the regime.

The town of San Martin was the target of the operations by the political-military organizations. Some 200 members of the Armed Forces of National Resistance attacked the National Guard post and inflicted heavy losses on the troops there.

Labor, Business Activities 'Normal'

PA121330 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2312 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 Sep (LATIN)--Despite the national strike called by the powerful Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) to demand the release of 17 imprisoned leaders, labor and commercial activities were apparently carried out normally in El Salvador today.

The authorities did report several terrorist activities here in the capital and in other towns in the interior. Although the political violence rocking El Salvador has continued, no casualties have been reported. According to government sources, the 48-hour strike begun today has not affected either public or private activities.

BUS OWNERS CALL INDEFINITE NATIONAL STRIKE

PA142320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--An indefinite national transportation strike which will begin tomorrow was announced by the Salvadoran Bus Owners Association today. An association spokesman said that the strike is to protest the killing of more than nine drivers and other bus workers and also seeks "to pressure the government into meeting previous promises to the owners."

The government promised to pay for the buses burned by leftist groups during a foiled national strike promoted by the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front. According to the association, the government has not kept its promise and over 50 buses were burned from 13 to 15 August. The dead were drivers belonging to leftwing unions. They were killed after the strike had ended.

While transportation is vital to capital city activities, the strike will pose no major problem tomorrow because it is a holiday marking Central American independence.

MILITARY BEGINS 'INTENSIVE' ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATIONS

PA140057 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 4, 40

[Excerpts] Combined army and security forces began yesterday a number of intensive military operations that extended all the way to Cinquera, Cabanas Department, and Suchitoto, in Cuscatlan, an official source has announced.

According to the spokesman, the operations began in wake of the bloody incidents in San Pedro Perulapan and San Martin. Their main goal is to wipe out the subversives' centers that the authorities have recently detected in those areas. The subversives are trying by all available means to keep the peasants from harvesting basic grains. Two objectives are thus being achieved, the source added. "The necessary protection is provided so peasants can peacefully dedicate themselves to their agricultural activities and extremist activities are eliminated."

According to the official spokesman, upon learning yesterday that the subversives were trying to regroup in Perlapia, government units promptly showed up in that community and forced the extremists to flee through mountains and valleys.

The military source added that although the government forces met with some resistance, they managed to expel the extremists even from places considered impregnable.

Finally the source said that peasants in those areas where military operations have been carried out have asked that permanent posts be established there because, according to them, this is the most effective way to prevent terrorist activities in those areas.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS GUARDING PUBLIC OFFICES

PA150420 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Since this morning, officials of the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic regime have put a guard on almost all public office buildings in the capital, in view of the intensification of the attacks staged by urban guerrilla commando units on the properties of the Salvadoran oligarchy and state agencies. Central American radio stations monitored in San Jose have reported that armored cars and tanks are being used to reinforce surveillance.

It has also been learned that at least a dozen soldiers died on Saturday when guerrilla units ambushed two vehicles transporting government troops near Chalatenango. In Soyapango, about 15 km from San Salvador, forces of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate destroyed about 15 tractors and trucks earmarked for private enterprises.

Some 27 bodies were found on the outskirts of the capital yesterday. Most of them showed signs of torture and had their thumbs tied behind their backs.

FARN LEADER ON ARMY CRISIS, REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

PA141527 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Ernesto Jovel, commander of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], told the NEW NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY in an exclusive interview that revolutionary unity is being strengthened in El Salvador. Several news agencies have distorted his statement. Here is a report on the main passages of his news conference, directly from El Salvador:

[Begin recording] The crisis in the armed forces and its possible implications for the Salvadoran political process, rumors that the revolutionaries are divided and the people's military alternative--these are some of the issues FARN leader Ernesto Jovel discussed in an exclusive interview for ANN.

The Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] remains fully united and rumors of a break are only rumors, the top-ranking FARN leader affirmed. The FARN helps comprise the DRU along with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL]; Joaquin Villalobos, of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]; and Jorge Handal of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

He admitted that there have been problems in connection with unity, but he added that they are part of a normal and natural process of unification among revolutionaries, both here and abroad.

Commander Ernesto Jovel also denied any official relationship between his organization and the progressive sectors within the army. There is political identity when the interests of the democrats and revolutionaries coincide. But because of the military caste system, there is no close relationship.

Although the FARN commander said there are sectors and groups in the army who hold truly democratic positions, he added that they have no great chance of reemerging as a solution to the profound crisis currently affecting the system.

In a clear reference to the crisis that occurred in the armed forces in wake of an order to transfer officers close to Col Adolfo Majano, the FARN leader stressed that that type of situation is of very little consequence for the revolutionaries. By now the democratic and progressive sectors within the army have been completely neutralized by the fascist elements within the armed forces, Jovel stressed.

As for Colonel Majano, the DRU commander noted that Majano has been a junta member for quite some time now, and we do not think he has any chance as such. Even if he resigned, he would still not elicit any favorable reaction from the revolutionary movement because his position is too ambiguous. He is a democrat, Jovel admitted, but even if he resigned he could not do anything for our people's struggle.

Guerrilla activities have intensified throughout this small Central American country of 6.5 million. Groups of armed men in olive green uniforms have been attacking military detachments, taking over small towns, haranguing their inhabitants and executing informers.

Our purpose is to make the armed alternative a form of struggle for our people in order to enter a stage of attrition and annihilation of enemy forces. From there, we will go on to the stage of overthrowing the junta, Jovel affirmed. Although, he said, it is difficult to set a date for the insurrection, he added that we can nonetheless foresee the beginning of great insurrectional struggles this year. These struggles will go from the simple to the complex and will depend on a number of developments. To the extent that the people participate in the armed struggle, they will generate more revolutionary activity.

Jovel defined as pluralist the democratic and revolutionary government that will be established once the current civilian-military regime is overthrown and expressed confidence that all forces would participate in the future Salvadoran political process. [end recording]

FARN SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS RELATIONSHIP WITH DRU

PA150403 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 2020 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Here is an explanation of the internal situation of El Salvador's Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU]. Our correspondent in that Central American nation has sent us the following report:

The DRU, founded in late May, says in a communique that the voluntary withdrawal of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] in late August constitutes a painful and deplorable development. The communique adds that the decision was the result of profound conflicts derived from the individualistic, hegemonic and adventurous stands adopted by the FARN leaders, who did not accept the agreements reached by the majority. The communique deplores the decision made by the FARN leaders, who represent an important Salvadoran sector.

The DRU, comprised of the People's Liberation Forces, the People's Revolutionary Army, the Communist Party of El Salvador and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC], urges the Salvadoran people to strengthen the unity and solidarity among our organizations.

The mimeographed 3-page communique reports that a joint general staff has been appointed and that unique military strategies have been prepared. Struggle fronts have also been organized in the country's western, central, near-central and eastern zones.

Finally, the DRU urges FARN to once again join the unitarian current irreversibly and indissolubly, without adopting antihistorical positions. There is only one objective: to defeat the enemy. The march toward liberation calls for a single process and a single unified directorate, the communique says in conclusion.

In order to provide further information on the DRU's current situation, we phoned FARN spokesman Marcos Alcala. The following is our interview, direct from El Salvador:

[Begin recording] [Question] We would like to know what you have learned about a DRU document that announces FARN's voluntary withdrawal from that body. What could you tell us about this?
[Answer] FARN has not withdrawn from the DRU. Due to a process of internal discussion, we may be at a standstill, typical of the dialectical process of unity, but this in no way means that, because of our differences with the other forces within the DRU, we have withdrawn from that organization. Differences, mostly concerned with procedures, exist at present, but this is a logical development. These differences are not in principle. We continue to uphold the principles that we pledged in May along with the other sister revolutionary organizations.

[Question] Mr Alcala, the document accuses FARN of having adopted individualistic, hegemonic and adventurous positions. More important, it charges that FARN did not accept the agreements reached by the majority. What can you tell us about this?
[Answer] That is precisely what I was referring to above. In matters of principle we have maintained the same line upheld in the unity document that we signed jointly in May. But in the periodical discussions within the DRU, there have been differences of procedure, with which we do not agree. In other words, we believe that an agreement cannot be reached or a decision made merely on the basis of a simple majority. Solutions should be reached by consensus among forces, and the views shared by all should prevail in the form of a synthesis of each organization's views and proposals.

[Question] Do you think the mimeographed document released by the DRU in San Salvador is authentic?
[Answer] We cannot say. Yesterday, the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY released another report that is somewhat different from the one you just read to me. Even the tone of the terms applied to us, the tone of the accusations made, is somewhat different. For instance, yesterday's report said that the FARN had asked for a position at the coordination level alongside the PRTC. We have never requested such a thing. What we did say was that consensus, rather than simple majority, should prevail in decisionmaking. The report you now have in your hands says that the PRTC is already a part of the DRU. So there are differences. For this reason we question somewhat the validity of that document. We would like to receive a document signed by the DRU members before responding to the peoples of the world and, more importantly, to our Salvadoran people, who expect the wisest historical decisions from us. We are responsible before our people and all others whose attention remains fixed on our country's revolutionary process.

[Question] Mr Alcala, is there anything else you would like to add?

[Answer] Yes, sir. We are fully confident that the present crisis will be resolved. We expect that the solution given to this problem will make our unity even stronger than that which we all pledged in May.

The responsibility of finding a solution to this problem does not lie with FARN exclusively, but with all the revolutionary forces that comprise our heroic DRU. In other words, the responsibility lies with all of us. We believe that dialogue and negotiation have not yet been completely exhausted. We are currently engaged in talks, and the enemies of our revolution, the enemies of the libertarian processes of our peoples, will not have reason for rejoicing too long. We have the historic responsibility to resolve this problem as soon as possible, and we will continue the struggle in order to defeat the dictatorship that has oppressed us for so many years. [end recording]

BOMBINGS, FIRES, KIDNAPPINGS, DEATHS REPORTED

PA132319 [Editorial Report] Radio stations in San Salvador on 12 and 13 September carried several reports on violence in that country. Radio Cadena Sonora reported at 2135 GMT on 12 September that a group of unidentified individuals set fire to the "ADOC" bargain center at about 2125 GMT. Radio Cadena YSKL reported at 1325 GMT on 13 September that Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission personnel at the Agua Caliente plant have asked the station to inform the citizenry that the fact that the second diesel storage tank was practically blown up in the morning does not mean that San Salvador or the nearby townships are going to go without power.

The same station added that at around 1200 GMT on 13 September there was an attack on La Voz Panamericana studios in Domus Maria, Mejicanos. "According to Curia reports, the assailants planted five dynamite charges in an attempt to blow up the entire station but fortunately only one went off. The station has been off the air this morning and it is unknown how much longer it will remain off the air."

Back on the air at 1845 GMT, La Voz Panamericana reported that following the dynamite attack on the studios in Mejicanos many messages of solidarity were received from the people and from their organizations and leaders, as well as from representatives of international organizations and diplomats accredited in El Salvador. Despite the attack, "we will continue broadcasting the truth to the nation," the station said.

Radio Cadena Sonora reported at 1345 GMT on 13 September that around 1000 GMT about 15 unidentified individuals attacked the mayor's office in Cuscatancingo and fled. Two not very powerful bombs had been planted there. According to reports, the attack lasted about 5 minutes and resulted only in property damage. At 1200 some unidentified individuals also barricaded the entrance to Cuscatancingo with a bus.

Radio Cadena YSKL reported at 1735 GMT on 13 September that seven heavily armed men, together with two women, riddled the garage door of house No 2043 with bullets. The house caught fire and so far it has been confirmed that two men burned to death inside. None of the area residents knew its occupants.

Radio Cadena Sonora at 1800 GMT on 13 September reported that spokesmen for the Rayones company union have charged that Secretary General Jose Santos Serrano Garcia, 23, was kidnapped by unidentified individuals riding in a red automobile yesterday as he was leaving the company in Ilopango. At 1807 GMT the same station added that 13 bodies were found along the road north this morning.

At 1805 GMT on 13 September Radio Cadena YSU reported that Col Enrique Palomo and his wife had been killed. This station reported earlier this morning that they had been kidnapped by unidentified individuals. Their bodies were found in a vehicle in Apopa. Eight bodies were also found in Santa Tecla.

Radio Cadena Central at 1817 GMT reported that an extremist was killed and two others wounded in a clash with security forces. According to reports, the extremists opened fire on a security post along the road to Ayutuxtepeque. When nearby officers fired back, the extremists fled.

## GUATEMALA

### FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS NO COMMENT ON LANDAU APPOINTMENT

PA122326 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has said it is normal for a Foreign Ministry to recall an ambassador and give him instructions on diplomatic policies to be pursued. He said this when asked about the possibility of freezing relations with Nicaragua, since the [Nicaraguan] ambassador has been urgently recalled.

No comment has been made at the Foreign Ministry concerning the refusal to accept U.S. Ambassador George Landau's appointment and concerning the U.S. attitude on the proposal for a new ambassador to Washington. Although this may mean the freezing of relations between the two countries, no comment has been made on the matter.

### NESTLE PAYS $4.7 MILLION RANSOM FOR DE LIMA'S RELEASE

PA150231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Swiss company Nestle paid $4.7 million for the release of Jose A. de Lima, its representative in Central America, Guatemalan newspapers reported today. Nestle also committed itself to donating 1 million cans of powdered milk to be distributed among children in rural areas of Guatemala. Jose A. de Lima was held captive for 3 months by the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), a Guatemalan ultraleftwing organization.

In addition to the ransom and the promise to donate powdered milk, the company is arranging for the publication of a FAR manifesto in Bonn, Paris and London.

Jose A. de Lima was released last week, it was reported here Thursday, and he was flown immediately to Mexico where he is recovering from his ordeal.

### STATIONS REPORT BOMBINGS, MURDERS, DISAPPEARANCES

PA122121 [Editorial Report] Guatemalan stations on 12 September 1980 carried the following reports on acts of violence committed in the country in the last 24 hours:

At 0400 GMT on 12 September, Radio-Television Guatemala reported that eight propaganda bombs went off last night in Guatemala City. Most of these bombs exploded in Zones 2 and 9. One of them exploded at 10th Avenue and Martin Street, Zone 2, and damaged a car in a repair shop. A shootout ensued immediately and a few meters away on 4th Street, Zone 2, during which Miguel Angel Gonzalez was killed and a man and small girl who were not identified were wounded.

In El Quiche, armed men entered a house, kidnapped Manuel (Tipaz) and fired at Victor (Tipaz), Candelario (Shash) and Manuel (Tipaz). In Santa Rosa de Lima, Maximo Garcia Solares and Genaro (Donisuarez) were fatally shot in front of their house in the presence of their relatives.

In (Solola), Jose Efrain Artiga, secretary of the local Justice Department office was killed in a cafeteria. Two agents of the finance guard were involved in this incident.

Radio Nuevo Mundo at 1200 GMT on 12 September reported that a bomb exploded last night in Zone 11 causing damages. Also last night after 2000, at 15th Street and 5th Avenue in Zone 11, a medium-sized bomb was detonated by unidentified men who fled, avoiding arrest. Fortunately, there were no casualties; only slight damage to property was reported.

The station also reported the disappearance of student leaders Victor (?and) Edgar Lopez Cifuentes. Saturday, they had left for (Cuatepequez), Quetzaltenango, to do some research in connection with their studies and they did not reach their destination; therefore, their relatives fear they have been kidnapped.

In El Boqueron, a hamlet of Palo Gordo, San Marcos, the bodies of brothers Marvin Romeo and Mauselito Aquilin Perez Orozco were found. The two had been kidnapped by unidentified individuals at Champollan hamlet, 15 km from the place where their bodies were found.

## HONDURAS

### SANDINIST MILITIA ATTACK ON LAS MANOS REPORTED

PA121249 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1620 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The problems on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border worsened Tuesday night when the Sandinists attacked the Honduran town of Las Manos after first depriving the town of the electric power supplied by the Nicaraguan power company ENALUF.

The action took place at 2100 Tuesday when Sandinist soldiers who were apparently drunk cut the powerline supplying Las Manos. Honduras has a contract under which ENALUF supplies power for the border towns of El Paraiso Department, Honduras, and in turn the Honduran National Electric Power Company supplies electric power to the towns near Guajaule, Choluteca Department. The action is viewed by Honduran international observers as a Sandinist provocation which endangers the precarious relations between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The reported Sandinist attack occurred at 2110 when Sandinist militiamen opened fire with automatic weapons. The interruption of electric power by the Sandinists alerted the soldiers of the 6th Infantry Battalion stationed in the area to protect the sovereignty of the country. Apparently, when the Sandinists get drunk they shoot at Honduran customs installations. The Honduran soldiers returned fire and the ensuing gun battle lasted approximately 30 minutes. Military spokesmen did not say whether there were any casualties among the Honduran soldiers.

Approximately 8 days ago other acts of provocation by Nicaraguan militiamen occurred in the recovered area of Tapalca when they indiscriminately fired on Honduran towns under the pretext of capturing counterrevolutionaries. Nevertheless, a military spokesman who asked not to be identified said that the real intentions of Sandinists is to capture Honduran soldiers to take them to Nicaragua and use them as a pretext to accuse our country of interfering in its internal affairs.

### Minister: Cannót Confirm Report

PA122309 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Regarding the alleged clash between troops of the Sandinist army and Honduran soldiers, Minister of Government and Justice Oscar Mejia Arellano reported that, as of this moment, the Ministry of Government and Justice has no knowledge of this issue.

He explained that, if it is true that it occurred, perhaps it was not reported either to the Foreign Ministry or the Ministry of Government, since this is being handled solely by the Honduran Army.

On the issuance of reports about the attitude of several former Nicaraguan guardsmen who are committing crimes in this country, he stressed that they must be punished by members of the public security forces, because they are charged with enforcing the law in this country. He added that these former Somoza guardsmen cannot be expelled from Honduras, since they have the status of residents, but it is necessary to punish them, just as any Honduran committing these crimes would be punished.

He concluded by saying that he does not know if the courts have continued with these investigations since, in this case, they are responsible for solving this problem.

## NICARAGUA

### CORDOVA RIVAS SPEAKS ON U.S. LOAN, FOREIGN RELATIONS

PA132259 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Interview with government junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas]

[Text] "As far as I know, no condition has been set for the U.S. Government to grant us the rest of the $75 million loan," said Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the reconstruction government junta.

"The problem," he went on, "is that the loan has become a controversial issue within the framework of the U.S. elections.

"This happened the minute Reagan mentioned Nicaragua.

"One supposes then, that for President Carter it is not easy to force his representatives in Congress to grant the loan, because he would lose many of the votes he probably has now. That is the problem," Cordova Rivas added.

Harsh Statements

"It has been suggested that the harsh statements that several commanders have made against the United States may have [lines dropped in publication] simply, because if it were, it would not tolerate the kind of crime currently taking place in its territory.

"Guatemala has always had an absurdly extreme right. I will never forget that they had a picture of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in Guatemala's police directorate, or security investigation office, as we say here. A caption under the picture read: The most dangerous man in Central America: Capture or kill him wherever found."

Psychosis About Sandinism

"Guatemalans have a psychosis about Sandinism and have taken many elements from the genocidal National Guard into their ranks. They and the 'White Hand' committed that crime and are responsible for the disappearances.

"I do not believe that the Guatemalan Government is interested in that kind of crime, which does not favor it at all.

"Genocidal guardsmen, the 'White Hand' and perhaps a few military killed Dr Martinez."

And What About El Salvador

Dr Cordova, it is interesting to note that the same thing seems to be happening in El Salvador.

"The situation is different in El Salvador. A virtual civil war is taking place there. Since international news is manipulated by certain newsmen or interested agencies, they claim that Nicaragua is helping the Salvadoran revolutionaries, thus creating an anti-Nicaraguan feeling. Even though Nicaraguans have nothing to do with this, any Nicaraguan is their enemy.

"I would advise Nicaraguans not to go to either El Salvador or Guatemala, because both countries are dangerous places for us. Any person can disappear there or be killed due to the circumstances prevalent in those countries."

With Honduras

Do we have any problems with Honduras? It seems that being a Sandinist is also taboo there.

"I do not accept such a general question. Nicaraguans are not welcome in either El Salvador or Guatemala, but we maintain good relations with Honduras. It is not the desire of Hondurans, their government or President Paz Garcia to create friction with Nicaragua, and if they could prevent certain situations, they would have done so already.

"Let us not forget that 4,000 or more [Nicaraguan] guardsmen are currently there and that a number of minor Honduran authorities have maintained strong ties and intimate connections with them. But none of that exists at the higher levels.

"Foreign Minister Elvir, who was here, and Ambassador Roberto Suazo Tome have both said that the incidents that have occurred have been isolated and do not represent the will of either the government or the Honduran people."

Small Things

Dr Rivas, should we make light of the capture of several Honduran soldiers in Nicaragua and of a number of Miskitos in Honduras, and of what happened to Ambassador Ricardo Wheelock Roman, the consecutive machinegunning of the consulates in Choluteca and the two bombs planted in our embassy in Tegucigalpa?

"Yes. I think so. They are small things. Besides, the border area is a refuge for cattle rustlers on both sides, and it is difficult to control them and their activities. It is a big area and it is therefore hard to keep watch over it."

The Television, Press and Radio in Both Panama and Costa Rica Have Been Bought

How are we doing with Costa Rica? Was anything out of order when President Carazo came?

"Our relations with the Costa Rican Government are good, cordial and friendly. If there was any problem when President Carazo came, it was not worthy of attention.

"The main idea is to sidestep the fact that Somoza sent many dollars to Central America to infiltrate the Panamanian, Costa Rican and Honduran press, in order to destabilize the revolutionary government, as least newswise.

"There is enough evidence of that. Large sums of money are at stake.

"Somoza even bought an hour of television time in Costa Rica and allegedly even bought a television station and formed a company under another person's name, but such things are never known for sure. It is very difficult to follow the track.

"Somoza won in that respect, because the Panamanian and Costa Rican press was, or perhaps still is, bought off and turned against the Nicaraguan revolution, at least most of it is. But certain papers have maintained their independence and for that we are grateful. These independent papers did not reach the extremes reached by certain papers, certain radio stations and even certain television stations which opposed our revolutionary regime in those two countries."

The Elections

How do you visualize the elections in the upcoming political struggle?

"I think that the Nicaraguan people must have confidence in the country's political development. They must be confident that the electoral period will begin in 1984 and will conclude in 1985. One thing you and all Nicaraguans can be sure of is that I will not go beyond that date as a member of the junta, because that is the deadline set by the Sandinist Front and the government junta. In other words, on 1 January 1986, other authorities should already have been elected, or perhaps some government junta member or whoever, but I will not be there."

PAPER ASKS CLARIFICATION OF U.S. LOAN CONDITIONS

PA121858 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 P 2

[Editorial: "Questions for Commander Arce"]

[Text] During a speech at the plenary session of the State Council Wednesday, Commander Bayardo Arce charged in connection with the controversial $75-million loan that U.S. officials had come to Nicaragua "to get us to sign a contract which was definitely harmful to our sovereignty and independence." He added that "we told them to leave because even though we are poor, we have more dignity than they have." Arce added that "our country definitely does not wish and cannot accept this type of financing under conditions that jeopardize our sovereignty." He concluded by saying that " we do not accept conditioned loans or impositions from anyone."

We believe it would be highly beneficial for all Nicaraguans to learn the terms of the contract and what the U.S. officials wanted because the United States demands are not clear from statements made to date. It is not clear what the United States demanded in exchange for their aid.

We cannot clearly perceive if Nicaragua rejected the loan in view of such conditions, in which case there was no sense in the U.S. Congress continuing to discuss it, or if Nicaragua demanded that the harmful conditions be stricken out. If the latter is the case, on what terms of the contract did the United States and Nicaragua reach agreement?

OFFICIALS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON LARIOS CASE

Lenin Cerna Report

PA121309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Opening statement by Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, in charge of state security for the Interior Ministry, at a news conference held at the Interior Ministry Auditorium—live]

[Excerpt] We want to report to you about certain information regarding the case of former Somozist guard Col Bernardino Larios who was arrested by the State Security Office in the past few hours. Larios' arrest has been widely covered by the newspaper LA PRENSA.

To start this conference, we want the people of Nicaragua and the world to know about a matter which has drawn our attention and it is the presentation of Larios' letter in which he reveals all the counterrevolutionary content and essence that caused the concern of the general directorate of the State Security Office concerning Larios' activities.

What LA PRENSA does not mention--but we are sure that [words indistinct]--is Larios' plans against the leaders of this revolution. He had planned this jointly with prominent criminals of the Somozist guard whose plans included the liberation of hundreds of guardsmen, criminal killers, who are being tried by our people. For some time, Larios and other forces, which we know very well, had been getting ready to attack the Nicaraguan revolution, the vanguard of our people and the general interests of the Nicaraguan people.

Our attention is drawn to the fact that when we captured Bernardino Larios' main leaders, they--whose plans included the destruction of not only this letter but another one--were planning to seek asylum in an embassy whose name we know perfectly well. We also know about Larios' negotiations with certain officials of this embassy. LA PRENSA published this letter. We also know perfectly well that the man to whom Larios gave the letter is Cesar Diva. We know who Cesar Diva is, just as most people in Nicaragua, particularly newsmen, know who he is. Those who know about the reactionary trends in our country also know who he is. This is a detail which is very significant to us. It allows us to express to our people our concern over the relationship between LA PRENSA and the plotters headed by Larios. Here is the proof. This letter is proof of this. Now, LA PRENSA has tried to convey [words indistinct] and this is the problem of the reactionary trends. By summarizing the situation, LA PRENSA makes hasty conclusions when it analyzes Larios' attitude in the past and the outlook for the future without realizing that a revolution succeeded here and that [words indistinct].

LA PRENSA talks about Larios and establishes that he was arrested at midnight last night and that he is supposedly a good military officer, a courageous man and a considerate man who does not agree with Marxism-Leninism. LA PRENSA comes to the conclusion that we were putting him in jail because he is not a Marxist-Leninist. We ask here: How many non-Marxist-Leninists have been arrested in this country? We would like to ask: Can you imagine what it would mean for us to arrest everybody who is not a Marxist-Leninist? However, LA PRENSA conveys the idea that we arrested Larios because he is not a Marxist-Leninist and because he does not agree with communism.

It is interesting to analyze how far LA PRENSA will go. When LA PRENSA published this letter on 9 September it did not ask why Larios did not flee. If Bernardino Larios was being persecuted, why didn't LA PRENSA ever mention that before? If LA PRENSA knew about all this, about all of Larios' tragedy why did it [words indistinct] at this last minute? We are asking ourselves these questions. Anyway, we are continuing our investigations and will continue to work to determine the relation [of LA PRENSA] not only in the case of this man--who is the enemy of the Nicaraguan people and who played an important role [words indistinct]--whom we did not think would act like this.

Question Period

PA121257 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Question period held by Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Guerrilla Commanders Lenin Cerna and Walter Ferreti, chief and deputy chief of State Security respectively, at news conference in the Interior Ministry auditorium--live]

[Text] [Agustin Fuentes of Radio Noticias] Commander, does this mean that in your conversation with Bernardino Larios he admitted that he had planned this, at least concerning the kidnapping?

[Borge] No, No. He confessed this morning that there were going to be murders. We asked him: If you talk about Christianity, why were you planning to kill us? Then he said: I just said it. To whom did he say this? To his accomplices. We understand that Martinez [former National Guard lieutenant] talks about kidnappings and not murders because he may be exaggerating, but we will not beat him to get the truth out of him. You can be completely assured that no prisoner will be pressured to say what we want him to say. He must be spontaneous in what he says.

[Filiberto Aleman of EL NUEVO DIARIO] Martinez spoke about a contact and Commander Cerna also spoke about a contact with an embassy. Which embassy was it?
[Borge] We prefer not to mention which embassy it is. You must bear in mind that we are very careful about our international relations.

[Roberto Gonzalez of Radio Sandino] Although we do not know which embassy it was, what kind of connections or relations did he have with this embassy?
[Presumably Cerna] I do not believe that I have mentioned participation by any embassy.

[Gonzalez] Well, weren't they going to seek asylum in that embassy?
[Borge] We would rather not talk about that. Bernardino spoke about certain things. For example, he mentioned certain friends of ours in Central America. He referred to Torrijos. He said that Torrijos does not agree with the leaders of this revolution, but that his country was not going to be [word indistinct]. We are sure that Torrijos has never said that. I think that was a way for Larios to get his supporters all excited. We know General Torrijos very well and we know that he is an honest and frank man. If he did not agree with us, and there have been many times he hasn't, he has told us about it and we have discussed it with him. We respect his views just as he respects ours. We see no reason to think that what Larios told Martinez is true.

[Question by unidentified newsman] Commander, according to the prisoner, Bernardino was the military chief of the Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] and Carlos Garcia was the FAD coordinator.

[Borge] They are two different organizations which had ties with one another. Let us see Chombito [referring to Ferreti] explain this to them very well.

[Ferreti] What Martinez said was that he has had ties with various counterrevolutionary organizations. He said that his first contact was with Carlos Garcia and the FAD. Then later on, when we started to capture FAD members in order to disband these individuals and eliminate their organizational work, Martinez was left up in the air. Later on, he started to contact Bernardino and to plot with him. While involved in this activity, they started to meet with other counterrevolutionaries, such as the gang that he mentioned and others in small groups which they started to organize for their organization.

[Borge] The FAD has now been disbanded. It was liquidated. We once said that we were not interested in destroying men but their negative actions and attitudes. The revolution is pondering what to do with the individuals who belonged to the organizations that have been liquidated. Do not forget that our revolution is strong and generous. The stronger it gets, the more generous it becomes. We will be more explicit about this some other time.

[Juan Velasquez of the newspaper LA PRENSA] [Question indistinct]
[Borge] Where are you from?

[Velasquez] LA PRENSA. Will former Colonel Larios be presented to the local press?
[Borge] Will Colonel Larios what?

[Velasquez] Will former Colonel Larios be presented to the local press?
[Borge] He will be taken to court.

[Rafael Baez of (name indistinct)] Commander, you said he will appear in court. When will this be?
[Borge] What?

[Baez] When will Larios be taken to court?
[Borge] Well, if we are still investigating him--he was only arrested yesterday, I believe--we still have not even thought about that yet. We are questioning him at this time. We are not scheduling that. It has to be according to the circumstances and the laws of this country.

[Unidentified newsman] I understand that by now, Commander Borge, you must know who the individuals of the private sector are who are involved in this problem. What kind of participation does LA PRENSA have in all this? Commander Lenin said that there was some kind of relation or coincidence between these individuals and the newspaper LA PRENSA.
[Borge] No organization investigating a case will reveal everything. Consequently, we will not add anything more regarding Larios' activities. We do not believe that LA PRENSA as such is involved in Bernardino's activities, although there could be a certain person who could be involved in this machination. However, this does not mean that LA PRENSA, as an organization, is involved in Bernardino's activities. Of course, the manipulation of these things stem from political reasons.

[Agustin Fuentes of Radio Noticias] The newspaper reported that a young man was arrested with Bernardino. It said that he was his son or nephew. What is his participation in all this?
[Presumably Cerna] Larios' nephew was arrested with him. We have reports which reveal that the nephew played a role in the meetings that Bernardino held in his home. It is very interesting to note how Larios' life was deteriorating. When we ordered his arrest because we knew he was going to seek refuge in an embassy, we only found his nephew at his home. There was no furniture in the house. This proves that Larios was going to flee the country. He confirmed this to us. His nephew is being investigated. His statements are being analyzed. The statements of the others are also being analyzed, because they said that the nephew played a role in the meetings that were held in Larios' home. We will subsequently decide the degree of his responsibility in this.

[(William Rogers) from La Voz de Nicaragua] Commander Borge, I believe you said that Larios was going to be placed at the disposal of the courts. When is he going to be tried?
[Borge] We only arrested him last night. We have no idea yet.

[(Rogers)] Would you please more thoroughly explain that situation which was mentioned in the letter concerning the ideological aspect, in the sense that he was arrested for not being Marxist-Leninist.
[Borge] Are you a Marxist, eh? [Words indistinct] Marxist?

[(Rogers)] Well, a little bit. [laughter]
[Borge] Is everyone here a Marxist? Are you a Marxist?

[Question indistinct] [more laughter]
[Borge] I thought you raised your hand to say that you are a Marxist but I see that is not so. This means that you are not Marxist. Are you a prisoner? Do you feel threatened? Well then, there must be thousands and thousands and thousands here who are not Marxists. Aren't the majority of our people Christians? Are we going to arrest Christians? If we were going to arrest those who admire some of Christ's moral principles, I believe they would even have to arrest me.

[Question by unidentified newsman] Commander Borge, the prisoner Martinez specifically mentioned the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] as being part of the conspiracy and that it was in collaboration with Bernardino Larios.

This indicates, according to the prisoner's statement, that the COSEP has been conspiring. Will you give us your opinion on this change of tactics by the COSEP?

[Borge] I do not believe that the COSEP as an entity is conspiring. It is just like the case of the newspaper LA PRENSA. It is not LA PRENSA which is conspiring. LA PRENSA has political positions and the COSEP has political positions which do not coincide with the positions of the revolution. This does not mean that some member of the COSEP could by himself--I am not referring to his political positions but to the context of the conspiracy--be involved in some way in these activities. We have no accusations in this respect against the COSEP.

[Juan Velasquez from LA PRENSA] This morning a Mrs Arguello Martinez came to the newspaper LA PRENSA to report that her sister, Socorro Arguello Martinez, was arrested last night by members of State Security. (?Will you explain what happened)?
[Presumably Cerna] Yes, Socorro Isabel Arguello Martinez is under arrest and being investigated in connection with the meetings which were held in the home of former Somozist Colonel Larios. She is being detained for investigation.

[Borge] Now, all relatives of former national guardsmen who are under arrest will now probably go to LA PRENSA. We ask the gentlemen of LA PRENSA to ask us for any information, which we will give with pleasure. I do not believe that they will go to BARRICADA or to EL NUEVO DIARIO, but in any case, we are prepared to serve any newspaper which wishes to have information on the persons under arrest--most of them former national guardsmen, who wish to know about their relatives. We assure you that they will be well treated and that we will guarantee their dignity as human beings which, by the way, is something they never did for us.

[(?Lidia) Torres from the program "Sucesos"] The prisoner mentioned that a group of some 82 had managed to organize. What about this group? Are the majority under arrest?
[Presumably Cerna] In that respect we are proceeding to verify the information and we are making some arrests and carrying out operations to control these groups. It is important also to explain that some of Martinez' information, as Commander Borge said, has been embellished by (?Mrs) Larios to stimulate and augment the participation of the individuals who conspired with him. We know about the groups and the guardsmen who are going around. We have even arrested several of them and we have told the relatives of others to tell them to come forward to prevent harsher measures against them, because we are going to be harsh with them. Everyone who tries to kill a revolutionary leader will be dealt with with extreme measures. In answer to your question, we are proceeding to collect, analyze and control that information.

[(Name indistinct) from EL NUEVO DIARIO] If Bernardino was trying to find asylum, this means that his plans were crumbling, by deduction, right? Did the organization which he was forming have a name?
[Presumably Cerna] We have never affirmed that there was anything conclusive, especially in the phase which we are now. What Bernardino did know is that we had begun to arrest the individuals who were closest to him. He had begun to realize that this country, this revolution and the defense organs of this country could not be toyed with. He realized that and he immediately began to implement a mechanism, which we are investigating to determine its degree of complicity with that information media to make a fuss and take asylum in an embassy. Those are the specifics.

Regarding the name of the organization, we said that they were trying to gather names because an organization as such did not exist here as far as we have any knowledge. In coordination with Carlos Garcia Bernardino was trying to strengthen what they called the FAD.

They were making contacts with the [word indistinct] in Miami, the people in Honduras, with the larcenous guardsmen who left here and are now beginning to fight among themselves in Miami, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras for the aid which some individuals are giving them. They were trying to strengthen these forces to serve as support for this plan which they naively considered to be (?quick).

Proof of this is the arrest of Luis Ramon Sanchez Andrade, who was captured with information which he was bringing for Bernardino Larios from the counterrevolutionary groups, the gangs of cattle rustlers and the murders of crusaders who operate on the borders of our country. He was bringing information for Larios. We captured him and that is why we know who is active on the other side, in Miami, in Costa Rica, in El Salvador.

[Borge] This courier was a former national guardsman at the Basic Infantry Training School, from the elite, this man whom we have arrested, and he came from Honduras.

[Unidentified PRELA correspondent] Commander, I would like to know to what extent Larios' group managed to establish these groups [words indistinct].
[Presumably Cerna] We have followed the formation of these groups for several months and what we have done is to arrest the principal individuals who were organizing them. We know and are arresting others who were already part of some group but they did not accomplish anything because when we hit the FAD, they lost their means, let us say in their plans, to organize these groups. We also hit a few small groups which were going around and we have also hit some gangs which have operated in northern Nicaragua. We have been practically decimating them. Therefore, we are now arresting the individuals whom we know are members of some groups, and the leaders, including Martinez who is responsible for the Managua Department. We are on the tracks of others--the northerner whom they mention, and others. At this moment we have in our sight 11 or 12 of these individuals who were supposedly in direct contact in Managua with Bernardino, through Martinez.

[Unidentified newsman] Has it been found that this conspiracy had any connection with the U.S. CIA or any other U.S. intelligence organization, or that of any other country?
[Presumably Cerna] Well, as a revolutionary people we know that the CIA's hands may be behind any of these things. We continue to investigate. It is not an easy task. The contacts with the embassies have drawn our attention. Bernardino's contacts with certain embassy officials have attracted attention. Logically, and we do not make this up, but it has been written by CIA individuals that the CIA works mostly through certain embassy officials. Therefore, we do have serious suspicions that CIA elements are behind this plot by Bernardino Larios and the national guardsmen who are in this country.

[Unidentified newsman] I would like to know--since Larios is also former defense minister--whether you have any proof that he has sent any information on the composition of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces abroad or to counterrevolutionary groups?
[Borge] What is the name of your medium?

[Newsman] The newspaper [name indistinct] of (?Denmark).
[Borge] Yes, when Larios was appointed defense minister we did not try in any way to investigate him or to monitor his activities. We believed that he was a man who had been entrusted with responsibility and that we should respect it. Therefore, at that time we did not investigate Larios and we cannot say if he has passed information to anyone. We assume from his present attitude that it is very probable that he has passed some information to which he had access. However, we have no proof of that.

[Unidentified newsman] The individual mentioned the name Wenceslao Mayorga. Has he been arrested? Do we know whether he is involved?

[Borge] Wenceslao Mayorga has not been mentioned as a conspirator but as a person whom Bernardino said had to be contacted.

[Fidel (?Fernandez) from EL NUEVO DIARIO] There is a series of names of leaders and guardsmen who are outside the country conspiring. Who is the principal leader of this movement. [Borge] It must be El Chiguin [nickname given to Anastasio Somoza's son]. Bravo [referring to former National Guard officer Pablo Emilio Salazar, also known as Commander Bravo] used to be the leader but he no longer exists. There are a number of leaders, but they are divided. Lenin [referring to Cerna] said that they are fighting over the loot and they have in fact fallen like buzzards on the economic resources that they manage to obtain from their friends abroad.

We know very well who the guardsmen are. Everyone knows. What did the guardsmen do here? They held parties, stole, corrupted and satisfied the most selfish appetities human beings have. We do not assume that they have become saints since they left the country. They are probably doing the same, getting drunk, living the sweet life and when they get money in their pockets, they use it to satisfy these desires and not to invest in the famous counterrevolution. They are going around like cats and dogs, fighting over scraps of meat which they buy with the resources supplied by the enemies of the revolution.

[Announcer] This is the end of the news conference held by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge and Guerrilla Commanders Lenin Cerna and Walter Ferreti, members of State Security, in connection with the arrest of National Guard Col Bernardino Larios and the statements given by former National Guard Lt Francisco Martinez.

NEW TESTIMONY LINKS LARIOS WITH SOMOZISTS ABROAD

PA121647 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Francisco Antonio Martinez, a former member of the Nicaraguan National Guard, yesterday offered ample information on former Col Bernardino Larios' contacts in a plot to kidnap or murder the nine leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Larios traveled to Panama on several occasions where he met with former National Guard member Guillermo Mendieta. Larios had also traveled to Miami, where he met with Enrique Bermudez, Eduardo Roman, and other Somozists linked to the counterrevolutionary plans.

EPS SPOKESMAN TERMS BORDER INCIDENT 'UNIMPORTANT'

PA141304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2304 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (AFP)--Capt Roberto Sanchez, spokesman for the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], said here today that "the most cordial relations exist" between the Nicaraguan and Honduran armed forces.

Sanchez made the statement while explaining the slight incident, which he termed "unimportant," which took place around the middle of last week between military patrols of the two countries on the border. The incident had also been confirmed by Jose Leon Talavera, Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa.

The Sandinist military man explained today that to avoid accidental conflicts between the two armies a communications system has been established so patrols can communicate with one another when they approach the border. Sanchez said the incident this week was caused by a failure in the communications system.

"The Sandinist patrol opened fire believing that it was a band of counterrevolutionaries, but when communications were restored both parties identified themselves and the incident ended immediately," Sanchez said.

REPORTAGE, REACTION ON FATAL SHOOTING OF UN DIPLOMAT

FL121220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez, accredited to the Cuban mission to the United Nations organization, was shot to death in New York yesterday afternoon. Garcia Rodriguez was shot twice while driving a car on Queens Boulevard and 44th Street. According to reports, the murder of diplomat Garcia Rodriguez was carried out from another car. The first shot hit him on the neck and after his car crashed, the criminals finished him off with a second shot to the head. After the crime, an individual speaking in English phoned the U.S. news agency, UPI, and ascribed the crime to the small counterrevolutionary terrorist group, Omega-7. The individual also told UPI that this is the first in a series of killings they would commit and that the next attack would be on Raul Kouri, Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations.

The body of Comrade Felix Garcia Rodriguez was taken to the Manhattan morgue. The revolutionary government is arranging for the diplomat's body to be transferred to Cuba as soon as the obligatory formalities are over.

Donald McHenry, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, contacted the Cuban ambassador, Raul Roa Kouri, following the incident. He expressed his condolences and told him that he had informed the highest authorities in the U.S. Government about the incident.

This cowardly murder tragically confirms the repeated charges made by our country at the United Nations about the impunity with which the small counterrevolutionary terrorist groups act in the United States. These groups are the authors of many attacks on our diplomatic representative at the United Nations. It must be noted that at no time have the guilty parties been arrested.

On countless opportunities, Cuba has stressed that the United States, as host country to the United Nations, is under the obligation to give guarantees and afford adequate protection to the missions accredited to the United Nations. Our country will energically denounce this crime at the United Nations, demand the capture of the guilty parties and press the U.S. Government to take the necessary measures to guarantee the security of Cuban diplomatic personnel working in that country.

Comrade Felix Garcia Rodriguez was 41 years old when he died. Of humble origins, he had to work from an early age to support his family. Prior to the 1 January triumph, he worked with the 13 March Revolutionary Directorate and with the 26 July Movement. He was arrested twice for taking part in demonstrations at the University of Havana. From 1 January 1959 on, he carried out many revolutionary tasks. He participated in many mobilizations in defense of the revolution as a member of combat battalion militias. He also worked in the Foreign Ministry construction microbrigade. Felix Garcia Rodriguez worked at several state organs. He was a journalist on the paper VICTORIA on the former Isle of Pines and on JUVENTUD REBELDE. Felix Garcia was also a graduate of the Foreign Service School. He held several posts at the Foreign Ministry. In 1977 he became attache at the Cuban mission to the United Nations.

Interim Foreign Minister Comments

FL122322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An activity to repudiate the murder of Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia in New York was held at noon today at the Foreign Relations Ministry.

Interim Foreign Minister Dr Rene Anillo Capote made the closing remarks at the activity held to repudiate the murder of Felix Garcia in New York.

[Begin Anillo recording] We feel deep grief and pain since we have gathered because of the death of a comrade-in-work, a comrade involved in the work of our foreign service who was murdered by counterrevolutionary gangsters [rendered in English] who are gunmen for fascism, reaction and imperialism. [end recording]

Anillo examined the continuous acts of agression against our diplomats overseas and concluded his remarks with these vibrant words:

[Begin recording] The voice of Cuban revolutionary diplomacy will be heard loudly with more force and vigor at the United Nations, defending and carrying on the causes which the Cuban revolution raises and defends. [end recording]

Roa Kouri Protests

FL131512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday, Friday, condemned at the UN General Assembly the murder of Cuban diplomatic officer Felix Garcia Rodriguez. We now give you the complet text of Raul Roa Kouri's speech:

Comrade Felix Garcia Rodriguez, Cuban diplomatic attache assigned to Cuba's permanent mission to the United Nations, was murdered in cowardly fashion yesterday afternoon, Thursday, in New York City. His murderers--counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin living in the United States--cynically informed the New York press that it was the action of one of the gangs composed of a small group of stateless terrorists which operates in this country, and they said that this would be the first of a number of attacks.

These groups of professional murderers who not only attack representatives of revolutionary Cuba but also impose their terrorism against all who defend Cuba's rights, have various offices in the host country of our international organization.

Their members and leaders, continued Raul Roa Kouri, make public statements in New York's Spanish-language press and hold meetings in the streets grossly boasting of their criminal intentions against the diplomatic representatives of the Cuban revolution. They are the same ones who over the past 2 years exploded five bombs in the offices of the Cuban permanent mission causing serious damage to the building which the mission occupies and endangering the lives and safety of not only the Cuban diplomatic and administrative officials but also of innocent passers-by and of New York policemen who guard the mission. In sum, they are the same ones who 2 months ago placed a powerful plastic bomb in the car of the Cuban permanent representative to this organization. Now they have brutally murdered diplomat Felix Garcia on a public street, in his own car, when it was still daylight and just a quarter of an hour's drive from the United Nations headquarters.

In his speech a the UN General Assembly to condemn the murder of Comrade Felix Garcia, the Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations added: They have acted with complete impunity. They also acted with the treachery, skill and security of those who have been trained to carry out all types of criminal activities against the Cuban revolution and its leaders and representatives abroad. But, above all, they acted with the cowardice which characterizes these miserable gangsters. Encouraged by the impunity they have enjoyed and still enjoy despite the repeated charges of our permanent mission to the UN secretary general and the commission for relations with the host country, they decided to murder Comrade Felix Garcia, first making sure that he was alone and defenseless. Such is the nature of the enemies of Cuba. Such are their despicable methods. With such disregard, they carry out their misdeeds.

Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, then said: The Cuban permanent mission has received the condolences of the government of the host country for this unspeakable murder.

The permanent representative of the United States added that necessary actions would be taken to guarantee the safety and physical integrity of the Cuban diplomats and our mission and that all efforts would be made to apprehend the murderers of our Comrade Felix Garcia. But unfortunately, Felix Garcia is dead and his cowardly murderers remain unpunished for their previous crimes.

Roa Kouri went on to say: Therefore, it is an elemental duty to denounce what has occurred before this august assembly and to reiterate the imperative need to put an end to the impunity which these terrorists and murderers enjoy and that the host country, in accordance with its obligations based on the UN convention with the U.S. Government, completely guarantee the physical safety of diplomatic personnel accredited to this organization and their missions and properties.

In his speech at the UN General Assembly to condemn the murder of Comrade Felix Garcia, the Cuban ambassador to that organization, Raul Roa Kouri, said: The international community cannot fold its arms in the face of the repeated attacks and terrorist acts against the diplomatic missions and personnel in New York City. From the deepest part of our hearts, we pay homage to the comrade who fell victim while performing his duty. No member of the Cuban diplomatic mission can be intimidated. My government, added Raul Roa Kouri, demands that the authorities of the host country take the necessary measures to apprehend and prosecute the murderers of diplomat Felix Garcia and expects that the member states of this organization will demand strict compliance with the standards and conventions which regulate the work of our missions and their personnel as diplomatic representatives accredited to the United Nations and, for that reason, residents in the territory of the host country.

Commentary Blames U.S.

FL131234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Sep 80

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program" commentary]

[Text] Counterrevolutionary terrorists again have taken it out on a son of our nation and taken his life treacherously. The murder of Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez is part of the history of crimes and acts of aggression of imperialism and its followers against our people as one more action aimed at trying to uselessly defeat our fierce will to struggle.

The Cuban mission to the United Nations has been systematically denouncing the misdeeds of the imperial eagle against our country and against other countries of the world. Our Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, as well as his predecessors, has not hesitated in unmasking more than once the sinister nature of the imperialist plans and in blaming their authors and executors for their tragic consequences.

The Cuban mission to the United Nations always has been a forward post of combat of our people at the international level. The employees who work there are devoted anti-imperialist combatants.

It is logical that the imperialist enemy increases its hatred of our people and their diplomatic mission at the United Nations because of the existence itself of Cuba as the first socialist country on this hemisphere, because of the respect and admiration which fraternal nations feel toward our revolution, because of the example set by our principled and internationalist actions and because of Cuba's role at the United Nations and as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

This is not the first aggression we have suffered in our diplomatic mission to the United Nations and it will not be the last, because with these criminal acts the enemy takes out the anger which it is unable to vent on this alligator bristling with rifles. It lacks the courage to attack us face to face and it murders our officials in a treacherous and cowardly manner.

Although the perpetrators of these terrorist actions over recent times have been counter-revolutionaries of Cuban origin, the real body responsible for such actions is the U.S. Government. The CIA organized and trained these small groups of unscrupulous murderers. These gangs of criminals act with impunity in U.S. territory and in some puppet countries of Latin America with the complicity of the CIA and the White House.

The United States, as host country of the United Nations, has the obligation to guarantee the safety of the diplomatic missions of UN member countries. Cuba and other states of the socialist community repeatedly have denounced crimes, acts of aggression and other terrorist attacks against diplomats on U.S. territory. The U.S. Government should adopt the necessary measures so that such actions are not repeated, the safety of the Cuban delegation working in that country is guaranteed and the persons responsible captured and punished.

However, our enemies should not think that this new crime will intimidate our people or their representatives at the United Nations. As Raul Roa Kouri, chief of the Cuban mission to the United Nations, said when interviewed on the "Political Information Program," we are performing and will continue to perform the tasks which our government, our party and our commander in chief assign us--today, tomorrow and always.

JAMAICA'S MANLEY TALKS WITH CASTRO ON BRIEF STOPOVER

PA141957 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers, bade farewell at Jose Marti International Airport in Havana to a Jamaican delegation headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley which left for Algeria after visiting our country yesterday.

During the visit, Michael Manley and Fidel Castro had a fraternal exchange of views regarding the international situation, the work of the movement of nonaligned countries and efforts to achieve a new international economic order. Special attention in this analysis was given to the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Jamaican head of government is accompanied by Finance and Planning Minister Hugh Small; Special Assistant Paul Robertson; John (Pekerskill), director of the economic division of the Foreign Ministry and other officials.

On his arrival in our capital, Manley was welcomed at the airport by President Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers; and Jesus Montane, Manuel Pineiro Losada and Jose Naranjo, members of the PCC Central Committee.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

FL121504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade [position as heard] of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has arrived in Havana to begin official talks on a trade agreement with Cuba for the 1981-85 period. Other members of the delegation are (Pavel Ivanov), director for trade policy, and Yancho Ganchev, trade counselor.

## DOMINICA

### GOVERNMENT REFUSES CUBAN SCHOLARSHIP OFFER

FL131635 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sept 8 (CANA)--The Dominican Government has refused six scholarships offered by Cuba, because of a stipulation that the students must include Marxism-Leninism in whatever course they pursue, it has been announced here.

In a weekend statement, the government said that it had also taken two other reasons into consideration for not accepting the scholarships in medicine and journalism at a Cuban university.

The statement added that proper communications or liaison had not been established between Cuba and the Dominican Government on the matter of scholarships and "no official report has yet been received on the present holders of scholarships."

"Government cannot accept the stipulation that all students regardless of fields of study that they are pursuing are compelled to study Marxism-Leninism" the statement said.

The Cuban Government earlier this year offered 62 scholarships to various Caribbean islands. A statement from the Cuban Embassy in Grenada had stated that the scholarships would include full tuition, books, accommodation and living expenses, plus tutoring in the Spanish language.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON COOPERATION WITH TAIWAN SIGNED

OW121525 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Sept. 11 (CNA)--President Antonio Guzman of the Dominican Republic and Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Republic of China signed a joint communique Thursday and reaffirmed the greater [as received] of the existing agricultural and economic cooperation of the two friendly countries.

The joint communique was signed at the presidential palace, witnessed by the Chinese delegation and international and local newsmen. The main part of the joint communique is as follows: Both parties emphasized their firm position to uphold the principles of international [as received] and agreed to ensure democracy and freedom through joint efforts within their respective jurisdictions;

Recognized the constructive efforts and distinguished results in the agricultural, industrial and commercial fields which have done [as received] to the Dominican Republic by the Government of the Republic of China, and agreed that is necessary to fortify the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries;

Declared that as commercial interchange is increasing, it is convenient to promote commerce for further mutual benefit to both sides;

On technical coopeation, ratified those terms of agreement elaborated between the Dominican minister of technics, Ramon Martinez Aponte, and Chinese minister of economic affairs, Chang Kwang-shih, during the first headed mission visited the Republic of China [passage as received] in August 1980; through that accord the Government of the Republic of China will provide technical assistance to the Dominican Republic in the following fields:

1. Two experts to collaborate in planification, organization and development of fishing and pisciculture of marine species;

2. Three specialists and additional consultative services to assist in small dam construction, river basin management, storage dam operation and other aspects of irrigation and drainage;

3. An interdisciplinary group for collaboration in the planification of mechanization of the plantation of sugarcane, the improving of sugar refineries and of the system of railroad tie production;

4. An interdisciplinary group to analyze the increment of productivity, personal training and diversify the productivity of state-owned industries;

5. Three experts for improvement of the operation of the Dominican national airlines in aspects of cargo, passengers, human resources, routes, replacement parts and other administrative elements;

6. Experts to plan the selection of appropriate machinery for rice production, and planification of reestablishment of hog culture;

Declared also to base on artistic exposition for strengthening cultural interchange and to better understanding between peoples of the two countries.

It is learned that apart from this joint communique, a work meeting record relating to details of above-mentioned technical assistance terms was also inked.

End of Visit

OW131031 Taipei CNA in English 1008 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 12 Sep (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Republc of China concluded Friday his successful 15-day official visit to three countries in Central America and Caribe, and was seen off by Dominican President Antonio Guzman with a solemn ceremony of military salute, and 19 shooting of saluting guns.

Sun and his wife and his retinue accompanied by Chinese Amb. Tung Tsung-san and wife, Dominican chief of protocol of the President Office, Dr. Alvaro Logrono, Chinese military attache and Chinese Embassy staffs and leaders of Overseas Chinese Association drove to Santo Domingo international airport Friday morning.

Sun's delegation aimed to further strengthen the cooperations among friendly nations in the Caribbean and Central America left for home Friday.

## JAMAICA

### MANLEY TO VISIT VENEZUELA FOR OIL TALKS, AWARD

FL121345 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley is to go to Venezuela tomorrow, the GLEANER learned yesterday. He will be accompanied by some officials of the P.N.P. [People's National Party] and will receive in Caracas an award from the Socialist International.

While in Caracas, Mr. Manley will hold talks on the development of the Venezuela-Mexico oil facility.

Reports are that concern is being expressed about the working out of the scheme, as it does not now appear as advantageous in certain respects as it had at first appeared.